

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANS AND CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS



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Table of Contents

ACRONYMS	4
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
2. CONTEXT	7
3. PROGRESS AGAINST INDICATORS AND TARGETS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD	10
4. PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS REALIZING INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	14
IR 1 ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers	14
IR 2 GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas	21
IR 3 ICBF and CIPRUNA improve knowledge management	34
5. PROGRESS MADE IN ASSISTANCE TO AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS	42
6. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND ACTIONS TAKEN	43
7. PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER	43
8. CONCLUSIONS	44
9. EXPENDITURES AND RESOURCE UTILIZATION	45
10. ANNEXES	46

Acronyms

ACR	Colombian Agency for Reintegration / <i>Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración</i>
ANSPE	National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty / <i>La Agencia Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema (ANSPE)</i>
AUC	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia / <i>Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia</i>
BACRIM	Emerging Criminal Gangs serving drug trafficking / <i>Bandas Criminales Emergentes</i>
CAE	Specialized Assistance Centers / <i>Centro de Atención Especializada</i>
CECIDIC	Center for Education, Training and Research for Comprehensive Community Development / <i>Centro de Educación, Capacitación e Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral de la Comunidad</i>
CH&A	Children and adolescents / <i>Niños, niñas y adolescentes (NNA)</i> ¹
CHA&Y	Children, adolescents and youth / <i>Niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes (NNAJ)</i> ²
CHS	Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth At-Risk of Recruitment Program / <i>Programa de Atención a Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Desvinculados y Jóvenes en Riesgo de Reclutamiento (CHS)</i>
CIPRUNA	Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents / <i>Comisión Intersectorial de Prevención del Reclutamiento y Utilización de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes</i>
CODA	Operational Disarmament Committee / <i>Comité Operativo para la Dejación de las Armas (CODA)</i>
COMPOS	Municipal Council for Social Policy / <i>Consejos Municipales de Política Social</i>
ELN	National Liberation Army / <i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i>
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia / <i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>
GOC	Government of Colombia / <i>Gobierno Colombiano</i>
IAG	Illegal Armed Groups / <i>Grupos Armados Organizados al Margen de la Ley (GAOML)</i>
ICBF	Colombian Family Welfare Institute / <i>Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar</i>
ICR	Index on Reintegration Conditions / <i>Índice de Condiciones para la Reintegración</i>
INGRUMA	Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA / <i>Centro de Capacitación Indígena INGRUMA</i>
IR	Intermediate Results (IR) / <i>Resultados Intermedios</i>
MEN	National Ministry of Education / <i>Ministerio de Educación Nacional</i>
MIMA	Integrated Model for Marketing and Business Administration / <i>Modelo Integral de Mercadeo y Administración de Empresas</i>
MVRO	Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping / <i>Mapas de Vulnerabilidades, Riesgos y Oportunidades</i>
OAS	Organization of American States / <i>Organización de los Estados Americanos</i>
PANDI	Agency for Communications and Journalism Allied with Children, Social Development and Research / <i>Agencia de Comunicaciones Periodismo Aliado de la Niñez, el Desarrollo Social y la Investigación</i>
PPP	Productive Educational Projects / <i>Proyectos Pedagógicos Productivos</i>
RUV	Unified Victims Registry / <i>Registro Único de Víctimas (RUV)</i>
SAT	Early Warning System / <i>Sistema de Alertas Tempranas (SAT)</i>
SENA	National Apprenticeship System / <i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i>
SNBF	National System for Family Welfare / <i>Sistema Nacional de Bienestar Familiar</i>
SUIN	Unified Information System on Children / <i>Sistema Único de Información de Niñez (SUIN)</i>
UNAL	National University of Colombia / <i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia</i>

¹ The ICBF Assistance Program is focused on minors: children and adolescents (CH&A).

² Recruitment prevention activities include working with children, adolescents and youth (CHA&Y).

1. Executive Summary

The strategic objective of the **Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth at Risk of Recruitment Program (CHS)** for the period of October 2011 to December 2015 is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Colombia (GOC) to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk. Three intermediate results (IR) contribute to achievement of this objective:

- **IR 1** – The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) implements policies for disengaged child soldiers
- **IR 2** – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas
- **IR 3** – ICBF and the Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers (CIPRUNA) improve knowledge management

This quarterly report presents the key achievements, progress and activities carried out during Q4 of FY 2014 (from July 1 to September 30, 2014) under the results framework established in the Work Plan and Performance Management Plan, approved by USAID in November 2013 and January 2014, respectively. As the final report for FY 2014, it also gathers the results and goals achieved during the entire USAID fiscal year, for each intermediate result and sub-intermediate result.

Significant progress achieved during FY 2014 includes the following, according to each intermediate result:

IR 1 – Assistance efforts focused on implementing the joint work plan with the ICBF Protection Directorate and improving coordination between the National System of Family Welfare (SNBF) and the National System for Assistance and Integrated Reparation to Victims (SNARIV). Emphasis was also placed on promoting the participation of disengaged CH&A and other CHA&Y victims of the armed conflict.

- A total of **289 children and adolescents** (CH&A) disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAG) enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program during FY 2014, thereby achieving 85% of the established target. Seven activities were implemented with a differential approach (70% of the FY 2014 target), one Contingency Protocol for Massive Disengagements was created (50% of the FY 2014 target), and 51 disengaged CH&A participated in SNBF coordination activities (310% of the FY 2014 target).
- Significant results include development and validation of the *Clinical Forensic Methodological Guide*. Technical assistance was provided to develop a *Participation Protocol* for CH&A Victims of the Armed Conflict and validate it among 80 CH&A in 3 target regions. A *community-based assistance strategy* for disengaged CH&A is being constructed, to complement the ICBF Assistance Program. *Two transition models for CH&A victims* of recruitment following completing of the ICBF Assistance Program are also being consolidated. Finally, *four regional youth meetings* and *one national youth meeting* were held for CHA&Y victims of the armed conflict as an essential peacebuilding strategy.

IR 2 – Prevention activities in FY 2014 focused on continued implementation of the joint work plan between CHS and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, in particular the implementation of prevention plans in the 15 new high-risk municipalities targeted for FY 2014 and monitoring implementation in the 43 municipalities targeted for FY 2013.

- During this quarter, 3,227 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of activities carried out by the CHS Program at the local level, and 386 CH&A were beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Choco," carried out together with ICBF. All 3,227 CH&A beneficiaries completed the baseline verification of rights survey, thereby reaching 107% of the goal to reach 3,000 CH&A. In addition, 8,876 residents of target municipalities have received recruitment prevention messages, 92% of the FY 2014 target.
- Significant results include full completion of four of the five steps in all 15 municipalities. CHS also completing the monitoring of prevention plans in 31 municipalities. These visits supported institutional strengthening efforts and helped strengthen spaces for participation and decision-making. Significant progress was also made on related projects, including prevention projects and projects to support institutional strengthening

for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and its institutional partners.

IR 3 – Knowledge management efforts focused on the transfer and incorporation of assistance and prevention tools within public institutions, as well as ongoing assistance to the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and ongoing technical assistance for the five new ethnic childhood observatories.

- During FY 2014, 21 analyses were produced and forums held, including those by the ICBF Observatory, the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, and documents in the context of the regional assessments. The established target has been surpassed, achieving 210% of the target for FY 2014.
- Significant results include continued transfer of the MVRO methodology in the 15 municipalities targeted for FY 2014, with steps one (formal presentations) and two (training and advice) of the process completed. The ICBF Observatory, with CHS support, continued to support the five new ethnic childhood observatories. Two technical-level roundtables events were held, on peace education and psychosocial strategies. Efforts continued to establish a Documentation Center, and a rapid impact strategy to assist CH&A in a post-conflict scenario is being finalized, based on the World Coach model. CHS is also helping to organize the first **Latin American Biennial on Children and Youth**, to be held in November. Finally, significant progress was made on reintegration case studies and regional analyses on the situation of CH&A in the context of the peace process.

As part of a mission-wide effort to produce **knowledge management products** that contribute to analysis and debate, the Migration and Childhood Program continued to produce two series of reports, as part of the USAID-funded CHS Program: "Spotlights" (analytical documents) and "Infosheets" (on IOM programs). A Spotlight report was produced on the issue of peace education in Colombia, which is currently undergoing final review and approval by USAID before posting to the IOM website. Five bulletins were produced on Migration and Childhood, and CHS is developing a bulletin, together with *Corporacion Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos*, on the history, normative framework, actions, model and challenges related to sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict. These documents are currently undergoing final review, design and printing and will be distributed in the next quarter.

The implementation of the CHS Program has also been impacted by various **challenging circumstances** including the peace process, presidential elections and the need to promote greater youth participation. In the context of the peace process, communities continue to live in the midst of armed conflict while also facing the need to prepare for peace; in response, CHS has integrated reconciliation and peacebuilding initiatives into its ongoing assistance, prevention and institutional strengthening projects. The elections resulted in changes within ICBF and changes to government structures; in response, CHS continues to implement agreed upon actions while also coordinating with ICBF to make necessary adjustments, and is also engaging in briefings, negotiations and agreements with the new government administrations. Finally, activities carried out in FY 2014 revealed a need to create greater youth participation spaces and to support youth in breaking cycles of violence, creating reconciliation initiatives and establishing new ways to relate to one another and resolve conflicts. In response, CHS works with strategic allies to coordinate actions and support youth participation in peacebuilding efforts.

Priorities for the next quarter will focus on concluding the activities of the Work Plan for FY 2014 and achieving the established targets, as well as on initiating activities established in the Work Plan for FY 2015. CHS will also work to design and implement joint work plans with the government. Particular emphasis will be placed on continuing to prepare and launch the Documentation Center, create community-based assistance models to complement approaches used by the ICBF Assistance Program, and hold an International Expert Roundtable event and complete the document on Surrender, Disengagement, Reparations and Social Inclusion for CH&A. Finally, activities will be developed associated with peace culture and peace education.

2. Context

Peace negotiations continued between the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Although not specifically addressed, points three and six of the agenda offer opportunities to address child protection concerns. In July, the Victims of State Crimes Movement called on the government to ensure participation of women, children, adolescents, indigenous groups and afro-Colombians in the commissions that travel to Havana to address victims' issues.³ The second delegation included Juanita Barragan, a victim of FARC child recruitment. In September, University students collected 100,000 signatures to request that the GOC allow a delegation of young people to go to Cuba to address children and youth issues, including concerns about the future of current FARC members, who will be at risk of joining criminal groups.⁴

The **2013 UN Secretary General's Annual Report on Children and Conflict** verified 81 cases of recruitment of children and adolescents in 25 departments – 58 recruited by the FARC, 17 by the ELN and the rest by "ex-paramilitary groups." The report also calls for children to be taken into account in the peace negotiations. Released in May, the report was presented in July to Vice President Angelino Garzón by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Fabrizio Hochschild and the UNICEF Deputy Representative, Viviana Limpías.⁵

In addition, **six urgent recommendations** were presented to the government by the Coalition against involvement of children and youth in the Colombian armed conflict (COALICO) to prevent the involvement of children in the armed conflict. These recommendations include: (1) equal treatment for minors who disengage from criminal groups, as for those from illegal armed groups; (2) improved reporting of sexual violence against children; (3) a specific discussion of child recruitment should take place in the peace negotiations; and (4) comprehensive social reinsertion programs are needed for disengaged children including reestablishment of rights, reparations and psychological support. Social reinsertion programs should involve the active participation of child and adolescent victims in the process of defining protection and reparations mechanisms, which should include educational programs as a prevention tool and guarantee of non-repetition.⁶

In July, the Justice and Peace Chamber of the Superior Tribunal of Bogota issued its **first judgment against top commanders** of the paramilitary United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) of Magdalena Medio, including 53 cases of child recruitment in the departments of Antioquia, Caldas, Cundinamarca and Tolima. The CH&A recruited by the group reportedly participated in training courses on techniques for dismemberment of human bodies, especially traumatic for them given their young age.⁷ Also in July, the Peace Commissioner under the Uribe Administration, Luis Carlos Restrepo, responded to allegations of excluding minors from the demobilization of the Sur Putumayo block of the AUC under instruction from Restrepo. Allegations were made by demobilized AUC paramilitary leader "Ernesto Baez." Restrepo, who remains in a clandestine location since leaving on a plane to the United States in January 2012, states that the claims are false and fueled by desire for vengeance.⁸ The mothers of minors recruited by the AUC in Putumayo continue to seek justice and truth.⁹

Meanwhile, **child recruitment continued** in many regions of Colombia. Recruitment and use of children and adolescents continues to be a systematic, generalized and massive practice in Colombia. According to a recent article by Rocío Rubio Serrano, a researcher who collaborates with and supports IOM's Migration and

³ "Piden cupos directos," *El Periódico*, July 5 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20140705PE002.PDF

⁴ www.eleptador.com/noticias/politica/los-jovenes-quieren-ir-habana-articulo-516430

⁵ "Presentación del Informe Anual del Secretario General sobre los Niños y Conflictos Armados 2013," *United Nations*, Press Release, July 1 2013.

The report is available in English here: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/878.

⁶ "Seis estrategias para sacar a menores del conflicto armado," *La Opinion*, July 8 2014,

http://www.laopinion.com.co/demo/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=444081&Itemid=29#U70r2I1_sZh

⁷ "El ejército de niños de las autodefensas de Ramón Isaza," *Verdad Abierta*, July 11 2014, <http://www.verdadabierta.com/justicia-y-paz/juicios/599-autodefensas-campesinas-del-magdalena-medio/5374-el-ejercito-de-ninos-de-las-autodefensas-de-ramon-isaza>

⁸ "Luis Carlos Restrepo se defiende de las acusaciones de 'Báez,'" *El Espectador*, July 18 2014, <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/judicial/luis-carlos-restrepo-se-defiende-de-acusaciones-de-baez-articulo-505283>

⁹ "Restrepo no quería saber nada de menores combatientes": Baez," 18 July 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20140718EE007.PDF

Childhood Program, funded by USAID, the armed conflict is increasingly being waged by children recruited at ever earlier ages. According to the report, the average recruitment age of 13.5 years provided by the Office of the Ombudsman may now be outdated, as the ICBF indicates increasing cases of recruitment of children as young as 9 years of age.¹⁰ Youth are also affected in large numbers; according to the ICBF, the average recruitment age is 20 years – for men it is 22 years and for women it is 19 years.¹¹

Two cases were reported during the reporting period involving the **capture of major recruiters of children and adolescents**. One child recruiter for the FARC was captured in September, Miguel Ángel Villamizar Contreras, alias “Reyes,” who is presumed second in command of the 24th Front of the FARC and was reportedly responsible for 80% of the cases of child recruitment for the Magdalena Medio Block of the FARC, according to government authorities.¹² Also in September, the Armed Forces captured a member of the ELN in the southern department of Bolívar. Alias ‘Chichi’ of the Frente Luis José Solano Sepúlveda was responsible for child recruitment in the areas around Puerto Rico, Tiquisio and Norosí.¹³

At the regional level, Pacific Coast populations and those in indigenous areas face the highest risks of forced recruitment.¹⁴ The Armed Forces report that **forced recruitment of CH&A is increasing** in western areas of the country, due to the need of illegal armed groups to maintain structures in the regions. At the end of September, amidst combat and military operations, five minors were rescued from the FARC, including a thirteen year old boy who said he had been abused and forced perform intensive and exhausting physical tasks.¹⁵

Reports indicate that the **conflict is worsening** in the Pacific Coast department of **Choco**. Local civil society and religious organizations report frequent violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. This includes an increase in child recruitment, and many minors are being sent to live in urban centers. However, violence is also increasing in Quibdó and other cities, as the number of displaced grows and police presence remains limited in the peripheries of urban areas, where many criminal groups operate and there is reported growth of micro-trafficking, drug addiction, and sexual violence.¹⁶

In the southern department of **Huila**, although there are no documented cases, **many families report moving to cities to avoid the forced recruitment of their children**, who they report are often pressured by illegal armed groups to join. After the coordinator of the local victims’ office in the city of Pitalito received many reports of this phenomenon, a workshop was held for local officials to help them identify and address forced recruitment. Local authorities continue to work to understand and address the local reality of child recruitment.¹⁷

In the eastern department of **Meta**, in the area Vista Hermosa, the FARC has been carrying out an **aggressive child recruitment campaign**. Although rarely reported, local authorities learned of at least 8 cases of child recruitment in June and July. The FARC reportedly have a list of students who they target. One 14 year old girl who was forcibly recruited by the FARC committed suicide in the initial days after her abduction.¹⁸ Another fourteen-year-old girl died in combat in July after being recruited eight months earlier by the FARC. In the case

¹⁰ “Los niños en la guerra: tema pendiente para la paz,” *Razón Pública*, August 11 2014, <http://razonpublica.com/index.php/conflicto-drogas-y-paz-temas-30/7806-los-niños-en-la-guerra-tema-pendiente-para-la-paz.html>

¹¹ “Las FARC son quienes más reclutan,” *ADN Bucaramanga*, August 25 2014, <http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/accesopdfhash.php?q=21d8ab9198115307966a08360be28ee3/5/20140825XF003/1409004092&p=676>

¹² “Reclutador de las Farc está tras las rejas,” *Vanguardia*, September 12 2014, <http://www.vanguardia.com/santander/barrancabermeja/278127-reclutador-de-las-farc-esta-tras-las-rejas>

¹³ <http://www.elinformador.com.co/index.php/judiciales/judiciales/84036-capturado-alias-chichi-del-eln>

¹⁴ “Con campaña previenen reclutamiento forzado,” *Diario del Sur*, August 14 2014, <http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/accesopdfhash.php?q=0a12c70c747b40e0002d6fd949873a14/5/20140814DS003/1408140082&p=676>

¹⁵ “Cinco menores se desmovilizaron de las Farc en la última semana,” *El Espectador*, 29 Sept 2014, <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/judicial/cinco-menores-se-desmovilizaron-de-farc-ultima-semana-articulo-519529>

¹⁶ “La crisis de derechos humanos en el Choco,” *Las 2 Orillas*, July 11 2014, <http://www.las2orillas.co/la-crisis-de-derechos-humanos-en-el-choco/>

¹⁷ “Reclutamiento forzado causa desplazamiento,” *La Nación*, July 17 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20140717NC009.PDF

¹⁸ “En peligro, los niños y jóvenes de Vista Hermosa,” *Siete Días*, July 15 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20140715LL006.PDF

of two sisters who were forcibly recruited, their father negotiated the surrender of the youngest, aged 9, while the second, aged 12, managed to escape on her own a few months later; both girls then had to leave town.¹⁹ This recruitment continues despite prevention efforts, such as a workshop held in Lejanías, led by ICBF, the Family Commissioner and teachers, which emphasized eradication of intrafamilial violence and abuse as principal risk factors, with a focus on strengthening affective bonds, family values, and parenting practices.²⁰

In **Arauca**, a report released by the Armed Forces revealed an **ELN strategy to train minors** between 12 and 17 years of age to attack police and armed forces. Around 34 minors were invited to a training camp in May. Designed as a game, the final task of the training, the assassination of public forces, is motivated not by money but by the pride of having completed the course. The attacks reportedly also served as a distraction to facilitate ELN attacks on oil pipelines in Arauca, Saravena and Fortul. Throughout 2014, military intelligence reports preventing an average of 3 daily attacks against petroleum infrastructures in the region.²¹

CH&A continue to disengage from illegal armed groups. In the department of **Cesar**, four minors escaped from the FARC in July 2014 and turned themselves in, reporting that more minors want to escape but are afraid to try.²² In **Cauca**, Armed Forces rescued a 16 year old girl recruited by the FARC at age 12, in the municipality of Tambo.²³ In **Tolima**, a minor escaped from the FARC and surrendered to the Armed Forces in Ataco.²⁴

At the same time, **notable progress** is being made to prevent recruitment and other violence against CH&A. Prevention efforts by the Armed Forces include the use of music and clowns to educate communities about recruitment risks and to encourage reporting of any evidence of recruitment.²⁵ In Cauca, the Armed Forces launched a prevention strategy called “Musical Instruments for Peace” to encourage positive use of free time.²⁶ In Santander, prevention actions coordinated by ICBF, ACR, Police, Armed Forces, and local government use recreational and educational activities to pass on prevention messages to at-risk CH&A.²⁷ In the Coffee Region, a new recruitment prevention project was launched in mid-June by the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR) to support a local youth stilt-walkers group, “A New Smile,” as part of a strategy implemented in 30 municipalities since 2013, and benefitting more than 1,800 children, adolescents and youth living in vulnerable areas.²⁸

Finally, **significant events** during the reporting period included the **presidential elections** in June. President Juan Manuel Santos was reelected by a margin of over 5% in the second round of Colombia’s elections, defeating Democratic Center Party opposition candidate Oscar Ivan Zuluaga. According to the national election authorities, Santos won 50.92% of the vote.²⁹

¹⁹ “Niña reclutada por las FARC muere en combate,” *Llano 7 Días*, August 4 2014, <http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/accesopdfhash.php?q=1e7d5a2b672dff8e244eb714480c4477/5/20140804LL008/1407189682&p=676>

²⁰ “Jornada contra el reclutamiento,” *Extra Llano*, August 6 2014, <http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/accesopdfhash.php?q=37c12ffb963d71d448ec97779a2c0153/5/20140806X2004/1407362481&p=676>

²¹ “Eln entrena niños para atentar contra fuerza pública en Arauca,” *W Radio*, July 7 2014, <http://www.wradio.com.co/noticias/actualidad/eln-entrena-ninos-para-atentar-contra-fuerza-publica-en-arauca/20140707/nota/2308967.aspx>

²² “Tengo 17 años y ya me siento cansado y viejo”: menor exguerrillero,” *El Heraldo*, July 27 2014, <http://www.elheraldo.co/cesar/tengo-17-anos-y-ya-me-siento-cansado-y-viejo-menor-exguerrillero-160712>

²³ “Recuperan menor de 16 años,” *Redacción Extra*, July 6 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/201407061F003.PDF

²⁴ “Menor se escapó de la guerrilla,” *El Nuevo Día*, August 26 2014, <http://m.elnuevodia.com.co/nuevodia/actualidad/judicial/229819-menor-se-escapo-de-la-guerrilla>

²⁵ “Con campaña previenen reclutamiento forzado,” *Diario del Sur*, August 14 2014, <http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/accesopdfhash.php?q=0a12c70c747b40e0002d6fd949873a14/5/20140814DS003/1408140082&p=676>

²⁶ “Notas musicales para hacerle el quite al reclutamiento en Cauca,” *El Tiempo*, July 14 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20140714HB007.PDF

²⁷ “Entregarse, difícil decisión,” *ADN Bucaramanga*, August 25 2014, <http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/accesopdfhash.php?q=21d8ab9198115307966a08360be28ee3/5/20140825XF003/1409004092&p=676>

²⁸ “Entidades buscan prevenir el reclutamiento de menores,” *Vanguardia*, August 21 2014, <http://www.vanguardia.com/santander/guanenta/274722-entidades-buscan-prevenir-el-reclutamiento-de-menores>

²⁹ “Este jueves se socializa en Armenia Estrategia de prevención del reclutamiento infantil,” *EJE21.com.co*, August 13 2014, <http://www.eje21.com.co/quindo-secciones-60/96734-este-jueves-se-socializa-en-armenia-estrategia-de-prevencion-del-reclutamiento-infantil.html>

²⁹ Juan Manuel Santos reelected in Colombia’s Presidential elections, *Colombia Reports*, 15 June 2014, <http://colombiareports.co/juan-manuel-santos-reelected-colombias-presidential-elections/>

3. Progress made against indicators and targets during the reporting period

The table below shows progress made against indicators for the strategic objective, each intermediate result and each sub-intermediate result during the reporting period, along with the cumulative progress made throughout the fiscal year. The Observations section indicates the percentage of the target achieved.

Result Number	Indicator Name (#)	Target 2014	Progress in this Period	Cumulative Progress	Observations
DO - 2	# of child soldiers identified (1)	340	65	289	<p>During the reporting period, a total of 65 total disengaged CH&A enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, including 42 boys (65%) and 23 girls (35%); 12 afro-Colombian (18%) and 14 from indigenous groups (22%); 27 were between 13-15 years (42%), 36 between 16-17 years (55%); and 2 were 18 years old (3%).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 19% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In FY 2014, 85% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services (2)	40%	10%	41.3%	<p>Of the 408 disengaged CH&A assisted by the ICBF Assistance Program during the quarter, 41 were girls, afro-Colombian boys and indigenous boys who are currently receiving differential assistance through the Program (10%).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 25% of the target was achieved (10% against a target of 40%). In FY 2014, 103% of the target was achieved (25% Q1, 26% Q2, 27% Q3, 25% Q4).</p>
	# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies (3)	7,000	3,658	42,920	<p>During the reporting period, 3,658 CH&A at risk of recruitment were beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from CHS.</p> <p>It is important to highlight two points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 386 CH&A were the beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed with ICBF (11% of the target), 2) Without including this project, there were 3,272 new beneficiaries (89% of the target). <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 52% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, 613% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
	% of institutional strengthening for operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA (4)	9%	0%	0%	<p>During FY 2014, institutional strengthening was 73.46%. This is due to the fact that the CHS Program continues to provide technical and financial resources for assistance to disengaged CH&A in the context of the Victims Law and peacebuilding processes and recruitment prevention processes in target high-risk areas.</p>

IR 1	# of disengaged child soldiers receiving services from programs funded in whole or in part by the United States Government (5)	340	65	289	<p>During the reporting period, a total of 65 total disengaged CH&A enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, including 42 boys (65%) and 23 girls (35%); 12 afro-Colombian (18%) and 14 from indigenous groups (22%); 27 were between 13-15 years (42%), 36 between 16-17 years (55%); and 2 were 18 years old (3%).</p> <p>34 were in primary school (52%), 25 in secondary school (38%), 3 in vocational school (5%) and 3 were not in school (5%).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 19% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, 85% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
IR 1	% of public resources financing ICBF Assistance Program operations (6)	3%	3.4%	3.4%	<p>During fiscal year 2014, the percentage of public resources financing ICBF Assistance Program operations increased by 3.4% compared to the previous fiscal year. Given that the baseline was 92%, cumulative progress of 94.5% was achieved at the end of FY 2014.</p>
IR 1.1	# of activities implemented with a differential approach (7)	10	4	7	<p>During the reporting period, four additional activities with a differential approach were implemented in the context of work carried out by INGRUMA (territorial construction, dream mapping, creation of meaning in reparations processes, and psychosocial support). Three activities continued to be implemented that were reported in previous quarters.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: This quarter, 30% of the target was achieved. In total, 70% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
	# of contingency plans created (8)	2	0	1	<p>During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator. Previous progress in FY 2014 includes the joint development with ICBF and the Victims Unit of a Contingency Protocol for Massive Disengagements.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 50% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
IR 1.2	% of disengaged CH&A who participate in SNBF coordination activities (9)	20%	12.4%	12.4%	<p>During the reporting period, 51 disengaged CH&A in the ICBF Assistance Program participated in SNBF coordination activities (representing total progress for FY 2014). During FY 2014, progress made was 12.4% against a target of 20%, corresponding to cumulative progress of 62%.</p>
IR 2	% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed (10)	18%	0%	0%	<p>During the reporting period, prevention activities were initiated in the 15 new target municipalities with the application of a baseline survey</p>

					(verification of rights) to 1,673 CH&A, as the starting point for implementation of the MVRO methodology (56% of the goal of reaching 3,000 CH&A). In total, in FY 2014, the baseline verification of rights survey was applied to 3,227 CH&A (107% of the goal of reaching 3,000 CH&A). <i>Progress against the indicator cannot yet be determined since collection and tabulation of information of initial and final surveys has taken longer than anticipated. Therefore, progress against this indicator will be reported in Q1 of FY 2015, once the surveys (verification of rights) are analyzed.</i>
IR 2	% of public resources financing the operations of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat (11)	5%	3,6%	3,6%	During fiscal year 2014, the percentage of public resources financing ICBF Assistance Program operations increased by 3.6% compared to the previous fiscal year. Given that the baseline was 80%, cumulative progress of 83.6% was achieved at the end of FY 2014.
IR 2.1	# of target municipalities implementing prevention plans (12)	58	0	46	During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the indicator, given the need to complete the formal delivery of the final prevention plans to the COMPOS or municipal government (the fifth and final established step). However, significant progress was made by completing four of the five steps for all 15 municipalities: formal presentation (100%), gathering information through the MVRO (100%), organizing results (100%), and creation of the prevention plan (100%). Progress against the indicator: In total, <u>79%</u> of the target has been achieved during the entire fiscal year.
	# of prevention plans with implementation monitored (13)	43	14	31	During the reporting period, visits were made to monitor implementation of prevention plans in 14 of the 43 municipalities that targeted in FY 2013. Progress against the indicator: In this quarter, 33% of the target was achieved. In total, <u>72%</u> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.
IR 2.2	# of residents in target municipalities who receive prevention messages (14)	9,600	0	8,876	Although no quantitative progress was made against the indicator during the reporting period, an initial survey was applied to all beneficiaries of CHS local-level prevention activities. A final survey will be applied in Q1 of FY 2015. Progress against the indicator: To date, <u>92%</u> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved. Final progress will be measured in Q1 of 2015 with results from the final survey also factored in.

IR 3	# of knowledge management products used by public officials (15)	10	11	21	<p>During the reporting period, 11 knowledge management products were used by public officials, including 9 corresponding to the Regional Assessments, 1 produced by the ICBF Observatory and 1 by the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.</p> <p><u>Progress against the indicator:</u> In total, 210% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
IR 3	% of public resources financing the operations of the Observatories of ICBF and CIPRUNA (16)	13%	0%	0%	<p>During FY 2014, the percentage of public resources supporting the operations of the Observatories of ICBF and CIPRUNA was 49.4%. This is due to the fact that the CHS Program continues to provide technical and financial resources for these operations given the current national context and the new cooperation needs related to knowledge management on peace negotiation and peacebuilding issues.</p>
IR 3.1	# of models transferred to GOC institutions (17)	4	0	2	<p>During the reporting period, significant progress was made in the transfer of the MVRO methodology in the 15 new target municipalities, through completion of steps 1 (formal presentation) and 2 (training and advice) of the transfer process in all 15 municipalities.</p> <p><u>Progress against the indicator:</u> In total, 50% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved, through transfer of the MVRO methodology in 43 municipalities, and the Narrative Exposure Technique model (to ICBF, Victims Unit, and the Ministry of Health).</p>
IR 3.2	# of analyses and forums led by GOC observatories (18)	30	9	41	<p>During the reporting period, 9 analyses were produced and forums held. Of these, the ICBF Observatory produced 2 analysis documents, the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat produced 2 documents, and 5 documents were produced in the context of the consultancy on regional analysis of the situation of CH&A in the context of the peace process.</p> <p><u>Progress against the indicator:</u> In this quarter, 37% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, 137% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>

4. Progress made towards realizing intermediate results

Strategic Objective: Strengthen GOC capacity to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk

Three indicators were established within the results framework to respond to the CHS Program's strategic objective to strengthen GOC capacity to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk. These three indicators are directly related to the intermediate results as defined in the Work Plan and the Performance Management Plan (PMP).

The following results were achieved over the course of FY 2014 for each of these three indicators:

- **% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services:** In relation to progress made towards the incorporation of a differential approach, of the 408 disengaged CH&A that were assisted by the ICBF Assistance Program during the quarter, 41 were girls, afro-Colombian boys and indigenous boys who are receiving differential assistance, corresponding to 10%. During FY 2014, an average of 43 disengaged CH&A received differential assistance each quarter (averaging 10.3% each quarter). Therefore, 103% of the target was achieved for FY 2014 (41.3%, against a target of 40%).
- **# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies:** During the reporting period, a total of 3,658 CH&Y at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of local-level prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with the support of CHS, achieving **52%** of the established target during the quarter. It is important to highlight two points: **1)** 386 CH&A were the beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed jointly with ICBF, which corresponds to 11% of new beneficiaries, and **2)** Excluding the beneficiaries of this Chocó project, there were 3,272 new beneficiaries corresponding to 89% of new beneficiaries. During FY 2014, a total of 42,920 CH&A benefitted from prevention strategies (25,122 children under the Chocó project and 17,798 CH&A from other local-level prevention activities), achieving 613% of the target of 7,000 CH&A.
- **% of institutional strengthening for the operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA:** During FY 2014, institutional strengthening was 73.46%. This is due to the fact that the CHS Program continues to provide technical and financial resources for assistance to disengaged CH&A in the context of the Victims Law and peacebuilding processes and recruitment prevention processes in target high-risk areas.

IR 1 – ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers

During this final quarter of FY 2014, efforts focused on continued implementation of the **joint work plan with the ICBF Protection Directorate**. The joint work plan, in addition to achieving results of the USAID Work Plan, aims to respond to the technical and financial needs of the ICBF Assistance Program. The plan is aimed at strengthening public policies for assisting CH&A who disengage from illegal armed groups, with an emphasis on reestablishment of rights, specialized assistance and comprehensive reparations.

Due to constant internal changes and new institutional dynamics within the ICBF, it took more time than was initially planned to implement actions under the joint work plan. Despite this situation, however, significant progress was achieved during FY 2014, including:

- Development and validation of the **Clinical Forensic Methodological Guide**, and the FY 2014 goal to train 240 public officials on the implementation of the guide was achieved.
- Technical assistance for the development of the **Participation Protocol for CH&A Victims of the Armed Conflict** and its validation at the local level among 80 CH&A in 3 target regions.
- Construction of a **community-based strategy** for assistance for disengaged CH&A at the regional level with the Nasa indigenous community.

- Consolidation of two transition models for CH&A victims of recruitment, who leave the ICBF Assistance Program upon reaching 18 years of age: the ***Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth*** and the ***Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict***.

Progress made against the indicator for IR 1: During this quarter, a total of 65 CH&A entered the ICBF Assistance Program, including 42 boys (65%) and 23 girls (35%); 12 afro-Colombians (18%) and 14 from indigenous groups (22%); 27 between 13-15 years (42%); 36 between 16-17 years (55%); and 2 were 18 years old (3%). 34 were in primary school (52%), 25 in secondary school (38%), 3 in vocational school (5%) and 3 were not in school (5%). During fiscal year 2014, a total of 289 CH&A entered the ICBF Assistance Program, achieving 85% of the target.

IR 1.1 – ICBF assistance models and contingency plans incorporate a differential approach

The armed conflict has affected Colombian society in various ways, including at the level of the individual, the family, the community and society, with particular impacts on rural and indigenous communities. In recognition of this, ICBF and CHS are implementing activities designed to enable the creation of knowledge, models and tools to ***support reconstruction of the social fabric, in family and community settings*** that are frequented by child and adolescent victims of forced recruitment, including the development of a community-based intervention strategy for a post-conflict setting. A second priority of the joint work plan is to implement activities that ***help government and civil society institutions to prepare for a potential post-conflict setting***, which would involve peacebuilding efforts and an increased demand for assistance, reestablishment of rights, comprehensive reparations and reintegration of child and adolescent victims of recruitment, particularly in indigenous communities.

In line with these two aims – to rebuild the social fabric and help institutions prepare for post-conflict – the following activities were carried out during FY 2014:

- **Reviewed and provided input on the Contingency Protocol for Massive Disengagements** of children and adolescents, together with the ICBF Victims Unit. The protocol outlines the assistance model to be used for massive disengagements of CH&A victims of recruitment by illegal armed groups using a differential approach, including clear roles and responsibilities, a toolbox for professionals providing assistance, and informational brochures for other professionals and the community in general. A number of recommendations were proposed that include sharing and validating the protocol with the Directorate General and Protection Directorate of the ICBF. However, given the internal changes within ICBF, a space has not yet been identified for this presentation and validation process.
- **Validated the Clinical Forensic Methodological Guide**, developed by ICBF to assess the impacts of illegal recruitment on the psyche of child and adolescent victims, by applying the Kendall's W (also known as Kendall's coefficient of concordance). This statistical method determined the degree of agreement between the associate judges and the degree of validity of each of the guides and their components. The suggested changes were minimal and were resolved prior to development of the training workshops for public officials. During the reporting period, 8 training workshops were held (3 in Bogota, 2 in Medellin, 1 in Cali, 1 in Neiva and 1 in Barranquilla) with the participation of 240 public officials on Family Advocate teams³⁰ who were trained in the application of the instruments contained in the Methodological Guide (thereby reaching 100% of the target established for FY 2014).

³⁰ Local-level multi-disciplinary Family Advocate teams (*Defensorías de Familia*) are composed of at least one psychologist, one social worker and one nutritionist. These professional teams are charged with carrying out initial interviews and verification of rights for the reestablishment of rights process. Statements from any member of the team are considered as expert opinion, according to the Childhood and Adolescent Code (Law 1098 of 2006).

This local-level process provided new training opportunities for ICBF public officials, who now have a ***model for recording and appraising psychological injury*** in accordance with Ministry of Health Decree 917 (1999). The decree concerns the “*Unified Disability Qualification Manual*” that determines handicaps, impairments, and disabilities that affect individual capacities for autonomy in the work place. Public officials were also trained in the use of a **computational model**, a probability tool based that is useful for processing results in order to understand them comprehensively and not as single figures. The resulting estimate is derived by applying logarithms established by the Decree and in the recommendations of the World Health Organization. This means that consideration of any degree of psychological affectation must be supported by clinical histories, psychological tests or interviews (whether social forensic or psychological forensic). (*See Annex 3*)

- **Began development of a proposal for the creation and implementation of a community-based intervention strategy for disengaged CH&A,**³¹ together with ICBF, War Child, UNICEF, Mercy Corps and the Nasa indigenous community. The strategy involves an ***Eco-Tourism Project in the Rio Isabelilla River Basin*** in the municipality of Toribio in the department of Cauca.³² This strategy is designed to complement other approaches used by the ICBF Assistance Program, by helping to strengthen family bonds; support reestablishment of rights and guarantees of non-repetition, reintegration and social inclusion for disengaged CH&A; and helping to reconstruct the social fabric and promote reconciliation. (*See Annex 4*)

The eco-tourism project will use ecological, cultural and recreational tourism to provide training and education on environmental protection and to support creation of job opportunities, income and development for families, communities and CH&A living in the area, including CH&A victims of recruitment. Disengaged CH&A will be involved as direct collaborators (in youth initiatives, income generation, and positive use of free time) and as tourist guides, leading the process and becoming positive role models for their peers and the general community. Activities will focus on positive use of free time, income generation, working with families and communities and developing sports and cultural strategies to guarantee non-repetition of rights violations.

The main objective is to prevent recruitment of CH&A by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups and to prevent other rights violations. The project also promotes reintegration of disengaged CH&A through a process based on their own indigenous thinking, worldview, customs and values and strengthening of family-based comprehensive protection for CH&A. Finally, through an educational component involving student visits from nearby schools as well as university internships and research projects, the project will bring in other children, adolescents and youth from nearby schools, families and communities. These educational activities will improve environmental care and protection as well as recuperate and strengthen ancestral customs and knowledge of the Nasa indigenous community.

In September, a workshop was held in Bogota with participation of the various institutions supporting the development of the community-based intervention strategy, as well as 5 representatives of the Nasa indigenous community. The workshop objective was to share and validate the project proposal in order to initiate implementation of activities. At the workshop, the following decisions were made:

- The Eco-Tourism Route will consist of three stations (Sestadero, El Tablazo and Aguablanca) and will include accommodation in indigenous housing, spaces for sports and cultural events, a photography museum, rock climbing, displays of local crafts and productive projects, hot springs, marble mines, traditional mills, ancestral tombs and pictographic rocks.

³¹ Previously referred to as a “community-based specialized assistance model” to be implemented in four ethnic communities, it is now being developed as a “strategy” to be applied in Cauca.

³² Toribio, a continuous site of armed conflict, has the highest incidence of harassment and guerrilla raids of populations throughout Colombia. The Nasa indigenous group accounts for 96% of the approximately 30,000 inhabitants in Toribio and 75% of combatants in Cauca.

- Participating institutions will carry out a field visit to Toribio in October, to speak with the community, learn about the three stations and confirm the operational, logistical and administrative details of project implementation. Project activities will commence following the field visit.
- **Began implementation of the family reunion strategy**, approved at the beginning of June, which is designed to strengthen family bonds between disengaged CH&A in the ICBF Assistance Families and their families, who they see approximately once a year. The strategy aims to strengthen families and to promote reparations, reconciliation, and rebuilding of the social fabric. Approaches and strategies are used during the family meetings to support recognition of the family and the importance of each of its members. During the reporting period, eight implementing partners were recruited and the technical proposal and implementation timeline developed. The first family reunion was held in October and the second in November, with the overall goal that 142 CH&A and 250 families will benefit from family reunions.
- **Continued developing a mental health assistance strategy for disengaged CH&A** within the joint ICBF-CHS work plan. The strategy aims to create innovative approaches to specialized assistance, such as addressing mental health conditions beyond the psychosocial interventions, using a systematic approach, and addressing consumption of psychoactive substances. The aim is to adapt the strategy into technical guidelines and integrate it into the ICBF Assistance Program. During the reporting period, two components were identified at two technical meetings with the ICBF Victims Team:
 - Creation of ***guides for evaluation and detection of risks*** of suicidal behavior, depression, consumption of psychoactive substances, anxiety, psychosis, and bipolar disorders in CH&A victims, including victims of illegal recruitment, displacement, sexual violence, kidnapping, forced disappearance, landmines and those orphaned in the context of the armed conflict.
 - Organization of an ***expert roundtable*** on mental health and consumption of psychoactive substances aimed at creating a comprehensive understanding that will help to identify the level and type of approach to be created for professionals and families to ensure continuation of a process of appropriate care after their referral by the Health System.
- **Progress was made in the implementation of the Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region**, together with INGRUMA as a strategic partner. *See Section 5 for further information.*

As part of the institutional strengthening of the ICBF, the CHS Program also continued to implement the **Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict**, which aims to support the comprehensive reparations process and strengthen life plans for youth by implementing an inter-institutional support model using a differential approach. The following progress was made during the reporting period, according to each of the established assistance pathways:

- ***Route 1 (adolescents and youth from ICBF and ACR):*** During the reporting period, training workshops were held to build financial management skills and basic communication skills workshops were held to facilitate appropriate expression of emotions, opinions and convictions. The Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR) held a discussion with youth on the transition period



following exit from the ICBF Assistance Program, in order to address doubts, share information, clarify commitments and explain the implications of the transition period. “Peace meetings” were also held for youth to provide a space for reflection and dialogue on the role of youth in peacebuilding, enabling participated to learn about the concept of peace as a means of transformative that is based on forms of social, personal and political relations. Finally, activities were held with youth to reflect on concept of youth held by society by exploring the social imagery and representations of youth.

- **Route 2 (adolescents and youth referred by the Victims Unit):** As part of this route, services are offered through the Victims Unit’s local “Dignity Centers” on specific issues, such as sociocultural integration, financial education, income generation, job training and education, psychosocial support and legal advice. During the reporting period, comprehensive records were created for 10 CHA&Y referred by the Victims Unit. The information gathered through this process helps to establish a characterization of CHA&Y and their individual needs including cultural, academic, labor, and social needs, among others. A Military Service Record Protocol was also shared with and disseminated among youth to provide information on the criteria and process for requesting exemption from mandatory military service.
- **Route 3 (adolescents and youth accessing the ICETEX Fund for higher education):** To date, 5,033 adolescents and youth have accessed the higher education fund, of which **3,370 have been enrolled** in programs to begin technical, technological or university studies.

In addition, significant progress was made during the reporting period in the ***consolidation and transfer of the inter-institutional support model using a differential approach*** of the Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict. The following progress was made during the reporting period:

- Inputs gathered in the process of carrying out activities at the Pilot Center enabled progress to be made in consolidating the experience of the Pilot Center into an inter-institutional support model through the creation of a **Toolbox** for providing differential assistance to CHA&Y. The toolbox adapts and translates the activities carried out at the Pilot Center into instruments and tools that can be used to organize workshops including various workshop formats, materials and results to be achieved.
- Currently, the **Victims Unit** is also carrying out a number of actions to support the consolidation and transfer of the model. The Victims Unit is working with the District’s Program for Public Policies on Youth to ensure that adolescents and youth from the Pilot Center continue to be assisted in the Youth Centers and that the transition process is coordinated between the District and the ACR. The Victims Unit is also reviewing a final document for the *Inter-institutional Support Model using a Differential Approach* to support its national-level implementation. The Victims Unit will take over monitoring and follow-up for those adolescents and youth that accessed the ICETEX higher education fund and who are currently enrolled in higher education. The virtual platform created by implementing partner Cafam will support continued monitoring of training processes, and the platform includes guidance modules for adolescents and youth to access comprehensive reparations routes.

Finally, during the reporting period, CHS promoted various partnerships with the aim of developing support activities in the context of ***land restitution and fiduciary trust processes***. In this regard, as part of the work carried out jointly with the ICBF Sub-Directorate for Reestablishment of Rights, two lists were obtained of 6,221 youth that benefitted or would benefit from the ICBF Assistance Program or the Victims Unit (National Information Network). However, to date, only 87 of these adolescents and youth received a fiduciary trust – and all are located in areas not currently covered by the project with the Ministry of Labor.

Progress made against the first indicator for IR 1.1: During the reporting period, **three activities** continued to be implemented that were reported in previous quarters, including (1) the Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict, (2) the Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region and (3) the community-based intervention strategy. In addition, **another four activities** with a differential approach were implemented in the context of work carried out at the INGRUMA center: territorial construction, dream mapping, creation of meaning in reparations processes, and psychosocial support. In this quarter, therefore, 30% of the target was achieved (3 of 10 activities). **In total, 70% of the target was achieved during the course of FY 2014 (7 of 10 activities).**

Progress made against the second indicator for IR 1.1: During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator. Previous progress in FY 2014 includes the joint development with ICBF and the Victims Unit of a Contingency Protocol for Massive Disengagements. Therefore, in FY 2014, **50% of the target was achieved (1 of 2 contingency plans created).**

IR 1.2 – ICBF coordinates inter-institutional assistance at the local level

Co-responsibility and coordination among institutions is needed to carry out reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations for disengaged CH&A. To achieve this inter-institutional coordination, increased institutional capacities are required to enable development of joint action at national and regional levels. Throughout FY 2014, there was a focus on improving coordination between the National System of Family Welfare (SNBF), and the National System for Assistance and Integrated Reparation to Victims (SNARIV). There was also a focus on promoting participation of disengaged CH&A and other victims in decision-making and as they demand and reestablish their rights in the context of the SNBF and SNARIV. In this context, the following activities were carried out.

Participation Protocol for CH&A Victims of the Armed Conflict

During FY 2014, CHS supported the creation of a **Participation Protocol** for CH&A victims of the armed conflict, together with IOM's Victims Program (VISP), in accordance with the Victims and Land Restitution Law 1448 of 2011. CHS and VISP provided joint recommendations on the document and the process for its validation and implementation. During the reporting period, the document was reviewed, approved and signed by the National Director of the Victims Unit. As a result, institutions now have a **technical instrument** that establishes the basic guidelines for guaranteeing the right to full and effective participation of CH&A victims, aimed at ensuring comprehensive reparations. (*See Annex 5*)

The process also began to implement and validate the **Conceptual and Methodological Guide on the Participation Protocol** in three municipalities: San Juan de Nepomuceno (Bolívar), Riohacha (Guajira) and Pasto (Nariño) with the participation of **80 CH&A victims**. Workshops on the Participation Protocol were carried out with CH&A – from infants to adolescents. These workshops were led by the corresponding municipal administration with support from local-level representatives of the Victims Unit and ICBF. In the context of these workshops, the CH&A constructed proposals based on their interests and needs, which were sent to the Victims Participation Working Groups to be included in and influence the actions plans for the Local Development Plans.

Participation of CHA&Y victims of the armed conflict as an essential peacebuilding strategy

In FY 2014, regional and national meetings were also held for CHA&Y victims of the armed conflict as an essential peacebuilding strategy. These meetings provided a forum for exchange of experiences and initiatives for peacebuilding, social reconstruction, and reparations, and helped strengthen participation and leadership among young and the development of common agendas as political actors.

During the reporting period, **four Regional Meetings** were held in Nariño, Cauca, Norte de Santander and Antioquia with the participation of approximately 100 youth victims referred by ICBF, the Victims Unit and CHS. These meetings were aimed at promoting and facilitating the participation of adolescents and youth in the creation of peace proposals based on local contexts.

The agenda of the regional meetings included: (1) building agreements, (2) presenting the objectives of the meeting, (3) basic information on the negotiation process in Havana between the GOC and the FARC, (4) creation of peace proposals (*working group discussions led by guiding questions*), and (5) creative development of proposals to be presented at the National Meeting (*symbolic act*). Twelve representatives from each regional meeting were selected to represent their region at the **National Meeting**.



At the **National Meeting**, held in Bogota in August 2014, approximately **100 adolescents and youth** sang **“we want peace, we don’t want more violence!”** to the High Commissioner for Peace and representatives of the national government (ICBF and the Victims Unit). The adolescents and youth worked for two days on the joint creation of peace proposals, all based on the 10 principles agreed upon by the GOC and FARC for addressing the issue of victims in the agenda of the negotiations in Havana.

Youth participants expressed themselves through rap, graffiti, break dance, audiovisual language, theater and writing. Youth also dialogued with representatives from the organizations in attendance about how they can contribute to peacebuilding efforts in their regions, what their demands are, and how they want to see their rights restored. Regarding restoration of rights, youth focused on issues of education, truth telling, psychosocial assistance, employment and security – themes which had also all been addressed in the regional meetings. The set of proposals developed during the meetings will be sent to the negotiation teams in Havana, to the representatives of the GOC as well as the FARC. (*See Annex 6*)

Progress made against the indicator for IR 1.2: During the reporting period, 51 disengaged CH&A in the ICBF Assistance Program (12.4%) participated in SNBF coordination activities, against a target of 20%. This represents (total progress for FY 2014. Therefore, 62% of the target was achieved for FY 2014. It is also important to highlight that a total of 280 CH&A victims (including victims of illegal recruitment) benefitted from participation strategies during FY 2014.

IR 2 – GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas

Implementation continued of the **joint work plan** between CHS and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, aimed at strengthening recruitment prevention policies including coordination between national and local levels. Efforts focused on implementation of recruitment prevention plans in the 15 new high-risk municipalities targeted for FY 2014, using verification of rights and Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) processes. Follow-up was also carried out to monitor implementation of previously developed prevention plans in the 43 municipalities targeted for FY 2013.

Progress made against the indicator for IR 2: During the reporting period, prevention activities were initiated in the 15 new target municipalities with application of a baseline survey (verification of rights) to 1,673 CH&A as a starting point for implementation of the MVRO methodology (representing 56% of the goal of reaching 3,000 CH&A). During FY 2014, the baseline verification of rights survey was applied to 3,227 CH&A (representing 107% of the goal of reaching 3,000 CH&A). Progress against the indicator, however, cannot yet be determined since collection and tabulation of information of the initial and final surveys has taken longer than anticipated. Therefore, progress against this indicator will be reported in the next quarter (Q1 of FY 2015).

In addition, it is important to emphasize that a total of **3,658 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of CHS activities** during the reporting period. This includes **386 CH&A** beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed jointly with ICBF (11% of new beneficiaries). Excluding the Chocó project, there were 3,272 new beneficiaries of recruitment prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from the CHS (89% of new beneficiaries). **For FY 2014, 613% of the target was reached (42,920) if we include the beneficiaries of the Chocó project, and 254% of the target was reached (17,798) if we exclude the Chocó project—surpassing the target in both cases.**

The following table summarizes the number of beneficiaries per quarter and in total for FY 2014:

Quarter	Number of children and adolescents				
	Choco Project (Capacity: 24.000)	New Beneficiaries Choco Project	New Beneficiaries Other Projects	Total of CH&A Beneficiaries FY2014	Total of CH&A Beneficiaries per Quarter
Q1	23.364	23.364	11.826	35.190	35.190
Q2	22.014	0	733	733	22.747
Q3	23.386	1.372	1.967	3.339	25.353
Q4	23.772	386	3.272	3.658	27.044
TOTAL		25.122	17.798	42.920	

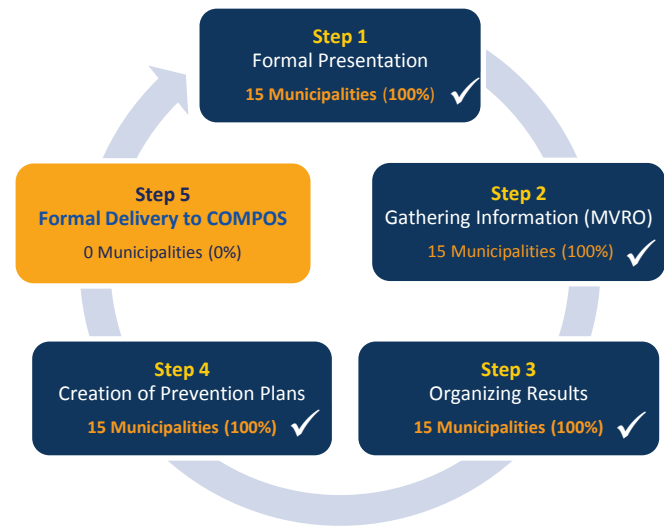
IR 2.1 Local authorities in high risk areas implement prevention plans

Activities in FY 2014 focused on developing prevention plans in 15 new municipalities targeted in FY 2014, and on monitoring the implementation of prevention plans in the 43 municipalities targeted in FY 2013.

Development of prevention plans in 15 new target municipalities:

The process of prevention plan implementation (involving five total steps) was carried out in the 15 new municipalities targeted in FY 2014, in coordination with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, implementing agencies and local mayors' offices. Of the established steps (see diagram), **four of the five steps were fully completed (100%)** and the fifth and final step was initiated:

- The **first step** (formal presentation) was fully completed in all 15 municipalities targeted for FY 2014 (100%). This involved sharing the project plan (activities and timeline) with the local communities and institutions, selecting and convening institutions, families, children and adolescents, and presenting the project to local authorities and policy coordination groups (Social Policy Committees (COMPOS), Childhood and Adolescence Working Groups, and Transitional Justice Committees). The commitments and agreements were also established for carrying out project activities.



- The **second step** (gathering information through the verification of rights process, the first step in the application of the MVRO) was also completed (100%). During the reporting period, 1,673 CH&Y, 104 community members and 43 public servants participated in the process. The application of the MVRO methodology is the first step in the creation of local recruitment prevention plans. During FY 2014, the MVRO methodology was carried out in Quibdó, Medio Atrato, Itsmina, Corinto, Puerto Tejada, Palmira, Trujillo, Santa Marta, Tibu, Cúcuta, El Tarra, Maicao, Cartagena, Magangué, and Turbaco, **benefitting a total of 3,227 CH&A, 157 community members and 43 public officials. This achieved 107% of the target number of CH&A (against a goal of reaching 3,000 CH&A).**
- The **third step** (organizing results) was completed (100%). The implementing partners, with technical support from CHS, prepared the preliminary documents gathering the results of the application of the MVRO methodology, to be used for development of the prevention plans.
- For the **fourth step** (creation of prevention plans) all necessary inputs for the development of local prevention plans have been gathered in coordination with the municipal governments (100%), incorporating activities to reduce risk factors for recruitment and use of CH&A. *(See Annex 7)*
- The **fifth and final step** (formal delivery to COMPOS and/or municipal government) was initiated during the reporting period.

The assessment carried out through implementation of the MVRO methodology was complemented by an application of the **baseline verification of rights survey**, designed to identify the status of enjoyment of rights in a sample population of 3,000 CH&A (200 per municipality). During the reporting period, the baseline survey was applied to 100% of the targeted 3,000 CH&A and efforts began to consolidate the information gathered in a database to be used to measure the status of enjoyment of rights of CH&A in the targeted municipalities. The results will provide a foundation and necessary source of information for public policy actions designed to ensure or restore these rights, to be factored into the prevention plans that are being designed for each municipality.

Another diagnostic instrument used during this process was a **survey of the perception of prevention messages**. Applied twice (initial and final), the survey is used to measure knowledge of recruitment risks among the target population. During the reporting period, an initial application of the perception survey was completed (100%) for those individuals participating in local-level prevention activities carried out by CHS (CH&A, community members, and public officials). A final application of the survey will be carried out in October and December by implementing partners, with technical support from CHS to systematize the

information, in order to measure changes in the level of knowledge since the initial application.

Taken together, these various project components implemented in coordination with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat have helped to influence public policies on the comprehensive protection of the rights of CH&A in targeted municipalities, as a strategy for preventing recruitment and use of children and adolescents.

Monitoring implementation of prevention plans in 43 municipalities:

In coordination with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, actions were taken during FY 2014 to monitor and follow-up on implementation of local prevention plans developed in 43 municipalities targeted in FY 2013. These monitoring activities are designed to support successful implementation of the national Recruitment Prevention Policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010), using a rights-based and comprehensive protection approach and based on local childhood and adolescence policies. Monitoring activities are based on an operational guide for monitoring of implementation that was developed in Q2 of FY 2014.

Progress was made in the promotion of local-level implementation of national prevention policies through the creation, implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the **operational plans** developed in each municipality, which include projects aimed at protection and recruitment prevention. The operational plans in the 43 municipalities include artistic projects with the active participation of families, such as dance, theater, and musical performances. They also include projects that support sports activities, such as soccer and volleyball, and help to improve existing sports fields, covered stadiums and softball fields.

Implementation of the monitoring protocol revealed that the operational plans are the part of the process that requires the most attention. With this particular challenge in mind, CHS focused its efforts on working directly with local institutions through two **monitoring visits** to each municipality to review the implementation status of each prevention plan. CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and CHS worked together to establish, monitor and follow-up on the agreements and commitments made by local and regional institutions for the execution of operational plans in the context of each local recruitment prevention plan.

Participants at these monitoring visits included representatives from the Technical Child, Adolescent and Family Working Groups and the Municipal Social Policy Councils (COMPOS). Participants shared progress made in carrying out prevention programs, projects and strategies and implementing prevention routes. Each meeting continued to emphasize that local authorities have the responsibility to design, execute and evaluate local-level policies for CH&A, and make sure policies use a differential approach that gives priority to CH&A in the context of the local development plan. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that specific activities are planned and that necessary resources are allocated in order to successfully comply with these public policies. In addition, local authorities must also ensure the participation of children and adolescents in all decision-making processes on issues that concern them or are of interest to them.

As of the end of FY 2014, **monitoring was carried out for 31 of the 43 prevention plans implemented in FY 2013, achieving 72% of the established target.** It is important to highlight that it took more time than anticipated to implement prevention plans in various municipalities due to security situations – Antioquia (9 municipalities), San Vicente del Caguan (Caquetá), Tello (Huila) and Planadas (Tolima). Monitoring implementation in these municipalities will be carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with support from CHS, in October and December 2014. ([See Annex 8](#))

These monitoring visits also serve to support institutional strengthening efforts. The following examples describe the most relevant aspects incorporated into some of the local prevention plans to support sustainability and orientation towards programs, projects and strategies aimed at improving protection for CH&A, guaranteeing their rights and preventing recruitment.

- In **Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca)**, the prevention plan was presented to the local COMPOS in September, and it will be adopted by Decree by the municipal government.
- In **Mapiripán (Meta)**, the prevention plan was presented to the COMPOS and its implementation will be monitored by the Social Secretariat, the Health Secretariat, the Family Commission and the National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (ANSPE). Importantly, the prevention plan is also supported by Recruitment Prevention Decree in Mapiripán.
- In **Puerto Gaitán (Meta)**, implementation of the prevention plan will be monitored with support from the Technical Secretariat of the Family Commission led by the Childhood and Adolescence Committee.
- In **Ciénaga (Magdalena)**, the prevention plan has been adopted by Agreement 014 of December 2013, and the Childhood and Adolescence Committee is responsible for monitoring it.
- In **Aracataca (Magdalena)**, the prevention plan includes an operational plan covering the three prevention routes (early prevention, urgent prevention and protective prevention). This was presented to the Childhood and Adolescence Working Group and COMPOS and is including within the municipal Childhood, Adolescent and Family Policy.
- In **Cartagena (Bolívar)**, the prevention plan incorporates 20 scholarships and economic support to incentivize participation in the various programs offered by the University of Cartagena. The plan also includes the construction of a new campus of the University of Cartagena that will expand coverage of its programs by offering 9 on-site programs for 800 students from the lower socio-economic levels (social strata 1 and 2), to open in 2015.
- In **San Juan de Nepomuceno (Bolívar)**, as part of the program “Positive Bolívar,” the municipal and departmental governments have undertaken social interest programs that include programs that are specifically aimed at children, adolescents and youth.
- In **Arauca (Arauca)**, the prevention plan includes the creation and implementation of productive pedagogical projects (PPP) aimed at rural areas. Specifically, in **Saravena, Fortul** and **Arauquita**, sexual and reproductive health programs were incorporated as a strategy for preventing sexual abuse in the context of the armed conflict. Within these municipalities and the department, the also plans promoted construction of a *departmental prevention strategy*.
- In **Ipiales, Samaniego** and **Ricaurte (Nariño)**, the operational plans were created together with local institutions through working meetings. These meetings provided space and opportunities to raise awareness, share information, reflect, make commitments and monitor the status of protective environments for CH&A within municipalities, schools, communities and families. This helped to incentivize and promote creation of local networks to prevent violence and recruitment.

These activities of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat, with support from CHS, helped to ***strengthen spaces for participation and decision-making*** within each targeted region. The main commitment of CHS during FY 2014 was to strengthen local Childhood and Adolescence Working Groups and establish action plans that include the issue of prevention, as a strategic approach aimed at supporting the implementation of public policies at national and local levels. These spaces seek to mobilize and constantly adjust public policies by ensuring communication channels for dialogue with local authorities and as a niche for initiatives and proposals aimed at guaranteeing the full enjoyment of rights of CH&A. These working groups also helped define the monitoring mechanism to be used to follow-up on established indicators for the early prevention route, which are coordinated with the Childhood and Adolescence Policy, and include three strategic focus areas: development, citizenship and special protection.

Finally, CHS supported efforts to ensure that prevention plans correspond to **new regulations** established in Decree 0936 of 2013. This decree aims to strengthen Comprehensive Protection Plans in order to guarantee the exercise of right of CH&A, in line with a restructuring of the SNBF that seeks to put into practice the protection principle established in the Childhood and Adolescence Code (Law 1098 of 2006) by promoting and guaranteeing CH&A rights, preventing rights violations and reestablishing violated rights.

Progress against the first indicator for IR 2.1: During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the indicator, given the need to complete the formal delivery of the final prevention plans to the COMPOS or municipal government (the fifth and final established step). However, significant progress was made by **completing four of the five steps for all 15 municipalities: formal presentation (100%), gathering information through the MVRO (100%), organizing results (100%), and creation of the prevention plan (100%). In total, 79% of the target has been achieved in FY 2014 (46 municipalities) – to reach 100% once formal presentation of plans is completed for the remaining 15 municipalities.**

Progress against the second indicator for IR 2.1: During the reporting period, local visits continued to monitor and follow-up on progress made in implementation of prevention plans in 14 municipalities, of the total 43 municipalities that were targeted in FY 2013 (33% of the target). **Overall, in FY 2014, implementation was monitored in 31 municipalities, achieving 72% of the established target.** It is important to highlight that it took more time than anticipated to implement prevention plans in various municipalities due to security situations – Antioquia (9 municipalities), San Vicente del Caquán (Caquetá), Tello (Huila) and Planadas (Tolima). Monitoring implementation in these municipalities will be carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with support from CHS, in October and December 2014.

* * *

In addition to progress made against indicators under the Work Plan for FY 2014, significant progress was also made on related projects, including **A) Prevention Projects** and **B) Institutional Strengthening** for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and its institutional partners.

A) Prevention Projects

The following prevention projects aim to support the strengthening of recruitment prevention policies at the local level. The main achievements are listed below for each project.

Project Title: *Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó*

This project, carried out jointly with the ICBF, supports the implementation of early protection strategies, using an approach that takes differences in life cycle into account. Comprehensive assistance methods, including protection, healthcare, nutrition and caretaking, help to guarantee the rights of children in early childhood, and thereby reduce the vulnerabilities and risks that facilitate recruitment by illegal armed groups. In 22 municipalities of Chocó, 23,386 children less than 5 years of age were assisted during the last quarter, and **a total of 23,772 children were assisted in FY 2014.** There has been a marked improvement of the rights of these children: 100% of beneficiaries now have civil registration documents, 78% are participating in the health system, and 79% have completed the full series of vaccinations.

In relation to actions aimed at **Improving the Quality of Family Welfare Community Centers**, the hiring and auditing process began during the reporting period and training is currently being provided to the teams who will carry out activities for 500 target community centers in 8 municipalities of Chocó. Progress was also made

in strengthening the structure and format of the **toolbox** of pedagogical support materials for educational agents.³³ The toolbox contained five modules that include themes relevant to providing differential and comprehensive assistance in early childhood, based on the particularities of the local context in Chocó. Finally, the process was initiated to validate the materials in five municipalities, which included participation of technical teams from implementing partners and selected educational agents.

Project Title: *Experiential Youth Meetings*

During the reporting period, CHS worked with *Fundación Mi Sangre* to carry out five “experiential youth meetings” in Montería, Pasto, Pereira, Valledupar and Bucaramanga, in the context of a tour by Colombian singer Juanes, “Madly in Love with Colombia.” The meetings provided opportunities for reflection and dialogue on the role of art and culture in social transformation and peacebuilding, based on methodologies of “Peace and Having Fun” (*Pazalobien*) and “Change Leaders.” These methodologies seek to encourage the development of creativity, participation, emotional maturity, and a rights-based perspective among youth, enabling them to recognize themselves as subjects of rights, builders of peace and citizens in training.

A discussion group – on the theme of “youth: madly in love with art and peace” – was held in each of the target regions, each addressing a different topic. Discussion included more than 27 ideas related to the environment, art and mobility that were presented by the participating adolescents and youth to their local municipal government, to *Fundación Mi Sangre* and to Juanes. A total of 358 CHA&Y participated in the meetings, along with 28 community members. CHA&Y participants discovered their role as peacebuilding within their communities. The majority of participants were social leaders from vulnerable areas of their cities, from youth organizations (groups of displaced populations or local sports fans who gather at bars), part of musical organizations such as Foundation for Musical Reconciliation, local ombudsmen, or representatives from universities. As a result of these meetings, with support from CHS, *Fundación Mi Sangre* provided musical instruments and accessories to cultural organizations from the various cities: the Secretariat of Culture in Montería, the Network of Musical Training Schools in Pasto, the Institute for Culture and Promotion of Tourism in Pereira, the Municipal Culture Office in Valledupar and the Institute for Culture and Tourism in Bucaramanga.

Project Title: *Youth Peacebuilders*

As part of ongoing mobilization efforts, CIPRUNA is working to develop a sustainable strategy to mobilize youth with the support of CHS and other strategic allies, in order to contribute to increased knowledge of the risks of youth recruitment within communities and support for recruitment prevention at the local level. The initiative promotes cultural transformation, restoration of communal bonds and development of initiatives for reconciliation and a peace culture, by promoting skills and capacities of community youth leaders and other social change agents. The project targeted 11 sectors of the Potrero Grande neighborhood from the Comuna 21 area in the west of Cali (Valle de Cauca). The project receives co-funding from Colpatría and is jointly carried out by IOM, the Alvaralice Foundation, the World Coach Foundation and Familia Ayara Foundation, in the context of helping to strengthen civil society organizations. The project also works with the Techno-cultural Center *Somos Pacífico* (meaning “we are from the Pacific” as well as “we are peaceful peaceful”), a neighborhood organization that offers job training and personal development support.

During FY 2014, CHS efforts focused on helping to strengthen protective environments for 600 CHA&Y between 7 and 17 years of age through after-school activities (cultural, artistic, and sports activities). The project includes four components (see below) that includes promotion of human rights and strengthening of

³³ “Educational agents” (*agentes educativos*) include all individuals who interact with children and impact their development, even unintentionally, including parents, siblings, caretakers, educators, medical staff, neighbors and family friends.

recruitment prevention policies as a cross-cutting issue. The following progress was made under each component during the reporting period:

Component	Activities and Results
Application of Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) among CH&A, families and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One workshop to transfer the MVRO methodology with the participation of 30 community members, implementing partner staff, and local public officials. • Carried out MVRO methodology among 130 CH&Y from vulnerable areas of Cali. • Shared the MVRO methodology among 50 families from vulnerable areas of Cali. • Initiated institutional mapping exercise together with those institutions that carry out programs and projects in Comuna 21, identifying 12 community organizations, 2 municipal government institutions, 5 civil society organizations and 8 national government programs.
Art as a way to construct identity	<p><i>This component aims to activate and develop life skills through art (drawing and painting).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrollment of 40 CH&A in the Fine Arts School. • Designed the teaching module. • Provision of supplies for the fine arts school. • Workshop: "Recovering Identity: teaching and learning how to draw and paint (afro-Colombian myths and legends)" • Workshop: introduction to drawing and painting • Workshop: stories of achievement and relationships
Sports as part of a comprehensive training process	<p><i>This component has an enormous impact on CH&A by providing an opportunity for use of free time and the chance to develop skills – in this case soccer skills.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of 10 football schools. • Needs assessment of the schools to inform allocation of resources. • Psychosocial sessions (19) and workshops (34) to prevent use of psychoactive substances. • Seminars with neighborhood coaches (5) on issues of sports planning and psychology. • Field trip between soccer schools to eliminate "invisible barriers." • Provided soccer balls to the schools.
The Body: Sacred Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two workshops were carried out in areas of the neighborhood focused on preventing the consumption of psychoactive substances. • High-impact workshops (5): rap, break dance and graffiti. • Social work using art and music to resolve conflicts and build peace. • Five rap songs were performed, and one of those was recorded. • Began the training of trainers process: life skills and construction of prevention messages • Painted the waste storage unit with graffiti art.

Project Title: *ALIAS MARÍA, life experiences expressed through audiovisual and artistic platforms to promote the protection of CHA&Y rights and prevent violations in the context of the conflict*

This project aims to create spaces for learning and reflection using a recreational workshop pilot program, where CHA&Y can acquire artistic and communication tools for transforming the environment in which they live. The intended result is a series of videos that will be shared to increase visibility of recruitment issues and act as a prevention mechanism. The project aims to benefit 360 CHA&Y in Villavicencio (Meta) and Cali (Valle de Cauca). This prevention project is currently in the initial stages.

During the reporting period, five project components were identified, aimed at strengthening prevention strategies: (1) A **feature-length film: Alias María** to tell the fictional story of a 13-year old female combatant who decides to escape after she discovers she is pregnant; (2) A **documentary: "War Name: Alias Yineth"** on real-life story of Yineth, a girl who disengaged from the FARC; (3) **Audiovisual workshops** to be held with

approximately 30 CH&A between 12 and 17 years of age, living in areas with high risks of recruitment; (4) A web series based on the workshops, to show the impact of this type of experience on the life of two youth; and (5) a media campaign to raise awareness for the films and other products resulting from the workshops.

Project Title: *Firm Steps, Growing through Dance*

This project aims to contribute to the guarantee and effective enjoyment of rights of CHA&Y by supporting salsa schools, as protective environments for CHA&Y in vulnerable neighborhoods of Cali. The project will benefit 330 CHA&Y and 40 families from the Comuna 21 area of the Potrero Grande neighborhood of Cali, with support from the Techno-cultural Center *Somos Pacífico*. The project was initiated during the reporting period and is currently in initial stages.

Project Title: *Workshop*

This project, a joint initiative between the Workshop School of Cartagena and the Puerto Bahía Foundation, aims to support training of youth eco-tourism guides and facilitate their efforts to create an eco-tourism proposal (to include a series of tourism modules), as part of a larger project to create a tourism route in Bocachica (near Cartagena) – an effort that is being carried out together with the local community.

The project includes three phases of development. In the **capacity building and training phase**, 25 youth participants will benefit from a 12-month tour guide training course offered by SENA, after which they will receive a certificate and become part of a Productive Unit that will be created. For the second **eco-tourism proposal phase**, the 25 youth will create an eco-tourism proposal to include a series of tourism modules. The third and final **implementation stage** will involve two components: (1) Youth tourist guides will share the History of Cartagena with tourists in the San Fernando Fort, for which the Workshop School is adapting the necessary infrastructure, and (2) once the tourists leave the fort, they will enjoy an eco-tourism package to include a guided bicycle ride, visits to historical sites and lunch on the beach. The Workshop School of Cartagena is establishing agreements with COTELCO so that the tourists who arrive on cruise ships can access to transport to Bocachica where they can enjoy this eco-tourism package.

Project Title: *Strengthen and develop skills among CHA&Y at risk of recruitment in Medellín*

Implementation of this project began in October, and is aimed at providing technical support to the Mayor of Medellín in the implementation of actions to strengthen and develop the skills and abilities of children, adolescents and youth (CHA&Y) at risk of recruitment in the municipality of Medellín by establishing a model for protection and reconciliation in the context of a potential post-conflict scenario. A training process will be established for youth through leadership and participation processes, in order to then replicate these processes with other CHA&Y of the three neighborhoods of Medellín (Communes 13, 8 and 60), all areas with particularly high vulnerability and risks of forced recruitment.

Activities will include (1) development of **protective activities** related to prevention of forced recruitment, based on training on how to advocate for and demand rights; (2) participative **construction of historical memory initiatives**, through artistic expressions that enable an exchange of approaches, experiences and interests among the youth, using educational strategies and models that are accessible to the youth to facilitate and enhance reflection; (3) provide youth with **concepts of memory and historical memory** of the armed conflict; and (4) **messages provided to the community** with information on protection activities.

Project Title: *Strengthening public policies for CH&A in Buenaventura and Jamundí (Valle del Cauca)*

In **Buenaventura**, CHS is helping to carry out an assessment of the situation of youth. With support from the municipal administration and implementing partner FUNOF, progress is being made in consolidating existing

inputs to be used in the creation of a public policy document. CHS helped to improve coordination of the Childhood and Adolescence Working Group and provide a digital copy of information on the creation of prevention plans, mapping and social cartography using MVRO methodology. Coordination was carried out between the Municipality of Buenaventura (Ministry of Coexistence), IOM, the Office of the Vice President, Children's Villages (implementing partner for the "From Zero to Forever" government strategy), and ICBF (SNBF Territorial Sub-Directorate, Local Center, Mobile Unit and SNBF Regional Office) through agreements to integration inter-institutional action plans, strategies and programs, thereby creating synergy and increasing impact in the social interventions aimed at infants, children, adolescents and families. In **Jamundí**, a seminar on youth participation is currently being planned to improve the quality the assessment of the situation of youth. The seminar will be held in November with the participation of 40 local youth.

B) Institutional Strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat

During the reporting period, progress continued in the institutional strengthening of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and its partner institutions: 1) the **Office of the Ombudsman**, 2) the **Office of the Inspector General**, and 3) the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**.

1) Office of the Ombudsman (*Defensoría del Pueblo*)

Project Title: *Training, advocacy and social and institutional strengthening for the prevention, treatment and punishment of violence and sexual exploitation, recruitment and illegal use of CH&A*

This project seeks to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman in their mission to issue warnings about high risks of recruitment, by supporting the implementation of actions and recommendations in the educational sector for the prevention of all types of violence against children and adolescents. During the reporting period, **awareness-raising efforts** began in 9 municipalities targeted by the Office of the Ombudsman (Cali, Buenaventura, Planadas, Ipiales, San Miguel, Bogotá, Soacha, Cúcuta and Ocaña) on issues associated with the promotion of rights, peace and conflict resolution.

Progress was also made in the **implementation of School Committees** to strengthen Law 1620 of 2013, establishing a National System of Coexistence in Schools to address bullying and cyberbullying. This activity was carried out with **1,171 CHA&Y, 40 community members, 71 public officials and 30 members of civil society organizations**. The social cartography methodology that was used enabled development of spaces conducive to participation and free expression of opinions regarding rights, customs, conflicts within groups and relationships and how to solve them. This approach also enabled strengthening of concepts of respect for difference, promotion of rights and expression of dreams to support the construction of life plans.

In the context of implementation of protective environments, **workshops** were held with **28 teachers and 72 parents** to share and raise awareness about the project. These workshops provided spaces for discussion about important concepts related to the promotion of rights and comprehensive protection for CHA&Y, and an opportunity to share information on the prevention routes proposed by CIPRUNA. Finally, in order to take full advantage of these workshops, the findings were shared in each municipality as an input into the social cartography process with children and adolescents.

Joint efforts and inter-institutional coordination was carried out with the nine municipal governments, regional ombudsmen, educational centers, World Coach and Familia Ayara. With Familia Ayara, the methodology proposed by the Office of the Ombudsman was developed with a group of afro-Colombian women by carrying out two sessions of "rap debate" in the areas of Soacha and Bogotá. Additionally, audiovisual materials were created to explain the methodology and describe the partnership between the Office of the Ombudsman and Familia Ayara. This material was requested by the Delegate for Children, Youth and the Elderly to support his presentation on the Childhood and Adolescence Network of the Ibero-American

Ombudsman Federation (FIO).

2) Office of the Inspector General (*Procuraduría General de la Nación*)

Project Title: *Comprehensive prevention model for surveillance and monitoring of the protection of children and adolescents in regions affected by the armed conflict*

CHS continues to provide technical support in the development and implementation of a comprehensive prevention model for surveillance and monitoring of protection of CH&A in regions affected by the armed conflict. During the reporting period, a document was finalized to give an account of the **Second Public Accountability Review** and adjust the analysis of the situation of rights of CH&A in 139 municipalities, based on a comparison of results from the First Public Accountability Review and Development Plans (2012-2015).

The process of analysis and production continued on **four reports**: (1) Analytical report on illegal recruitment and related issues at the local level, which will be submitted to CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, (2) Report monitoring and following up on the implementation of the national recruitment prevention policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010); (3) Report to follow-up on the adoption by local governments of actions called for in the decalogue of the Office of the Inspector General's; (4) Report on the requirements for local authorities on issues under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Inspector General, with particular emphasis on the System for Adolescent Criminal Responsibility (SRPA).

Significantly, these reports provide the relevant national institutions with crucial knowledge on issues of CH&AY in contexts of armed conflict and associated violence in Colombia, by compiling and organizing information that was dispersed among various actors, institutions, regions and communities. In this way, these reports *provide updates on municipal contexts and facilitate decision-making and the appropriate and efficient investment of state resources*.

In addition, during the reporting period, progress was made in adjustment, design, development and implementation of **information systems** to correct difficulties and ensure compliance with new guidelines on preventive vigilance in the context of protection of the rights of CH&A affected by or at risk of being affected by the armed conflict.

3) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*)

Project Title: *Structuring, implementing and executing projects for more and better educational spaces and Productive Educational Projects to carry out the Border Plan for Prosperity*

This project supports development of Productive Educational Projects in the context of the government's Border Plan for Prosperity³⁴ and the Youth Empowerment Policy of the Ministry of National Education (MEN). The project's strategy promotes the Youth Empowerment Policy through support for productive projects, using three complementary components: (1) Institutional strengthening of the educational sector, specifically the 11 participating educational institutions, (2) Promotion of actions to improve education in the context of productive projects, and (3) Incorporation of focus on prevention of all forms of violence, including forced recruitment and use of CH&A. This enables productive projects to be set up, designed and executed using a rights-based approach aimed at strengthening public policies. CHS focuses on municipal level strengthening of protective environments for CH&A and policies to prevent forced recruitment. The aim is to improve coordination of institutional services to support implementation of recruitment prevention programs and projects in areas prioritized by CIPRUNA, particularly border areas targeted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

³⁴ The Colombian government decided to prioritize the social and economic development of border communities through the Border Plan for Prosperity (*Plan Fronteras para la Prosperidad*, PFP). The plan seeks to improve institutional capacities, responding in a strategic, comprehensive, adequate and timely manner to the challenges that are presented daily in the border regions.

During the reporting period, in coordination with Proinco, CHS continued to share information on the project, establish agreements, and check progress made by each of the educational institutions on implementation of productive projects. Each educational institution presented a productive project for co-financing by USAID and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During FY 2014, projects were developed in 11 municipalities to produce the following (some projects combined more than one): *agriculture and basic crop cultivation (4), dairy production (1), growing and selling flowers (1), clothing (2), agriculture and livestock production (3) and artisanal goods (1)*. In FY 2014, 1,029 adolescents in the 10th and 11th levels of secondary school participated in the projects, of which 53% were girls and 47% were boys. 694 were from ethnic groups – 19% of these were afro-Colombian while 81% were indigenous (Awa, Pastos and Piaroa).

The following table lists the location, educational institution, and beneficiaries of each productive project:

Productive Educational Projects								
Departament	Municipality	Educational Institute	Boys	Girls	Total	Afro	Indigenous Group	
Arauca	Fortúl	Alejandro Von Humboldt	35	66	101	0	0	--
Cesar	San Diego	Rafael Uribe Uribe	72	90	162	0	0	--
Nariño	Barbacoas	Normal Superior "La Inmaculada"	16	29	45	38	7	Awá
	Cumbal	Divino Niño	54	92	146	0	146	Pastos
	Cumbal	Indígena Agroambiental Mayasquer						
	Guaspud	Macas Providencia	51	74	125	0	95	Pastos
	Ipiales	Laguna de Bacca	56	18	74	0	74	Pastos
	Ipiales	Agroindustrial los Pastos						
	Ricaute	Ospina Pérez	53	15	68	0	26	Awá
	Tumaco	Iberia	44	57	101	94	7	Awá
Vichada	Cumaribo	Internado Ecológico Intercultural Kuawai	102	105	207	0	207	Piaroa
Total			483	546	1,029	132	562	

4) Ministry of Culture (*Ministerio de Cultura*)

Project Title: *Workshop School of Buenaventura*

A cooperation agreement was established with the Ministry of Culture to establish a fresh fish processing plant within the Workshop School of Buenaventura, and implementation of this project began during the reporting period. The aim is to support technical and practical training processes by developing operational and social skills among approximately 45 disengaged youth and youth at risk of recruitment (in the first year), who are participating in culinary training courses at the Workshop School.

The aim is that the youth will increase employment opportunities by gaining skills and a sense of belonging to empower them to use resources and establish productive projects to improve their current economic and social conditions, and become positive examples within their community. The project also aims to develop alternative business ventures and promote artisanal fisheries in the region. Since the youth will be taught to value and work sustainably with locally caught fish, the project will encourage artisanal fishing and support local fishermen, increase consumption of local products, and strengthen the value chain for artisanal fishing.

During the reporting period, the necessary machinery for the fish processing plant was purchased, including refrigeration unit, fish processing equipment and ice machine. The Workshop School of Buenaventura, with the help of five students from its construction training program, is currently making some adjustments to install the machinery to enable the launch of the fish processing plant in the next quarter.

IR 2.2 Knowledge of recruitment risks increased in target communities

“Dreaming is a Right” Strategy

Implementation of the national **“Dreaming is a Right” strategy** (*Soñar es un Derecho*) continued during the reporting period. The aim is to increase knowledge of recruitment risks among families, communities, and government institutions responsible for comprehensive protection of CH&A. The main objective of the strategy is to encourage civil society to reflect and take concrete action against the crime of recruitment and other forms of violence that impact Colombian children, adolescents, and youth. By using art, culture and sports, the strategy has helped to construct spaces that promote peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and peace, in which children, adolescents and youth are protagonists in their own lives and their voices are heard.

As a result of the actions taken in the context of the Dreaming is a Right strategy, the following results represent the **results obtained by the strategy over the past two and a half years**:

Website

57,850
unique visitors

Twitter

3,873
followers

YouTube

27,933 shares
79 subscribers

Facebook

2,001 followers. Regional “Yo Protejo” groups to generate more connections: **northern region** (175 friends), **Medellin** (105 friends), **western region** (195 friends), **Cali** (113 friends), **Villavicencio** (102 friends), **coastal region** (116 friends), **Nariño** (188 friends)



Beneficiaries

Mobilized, trained and increased visibility of **148 artistic groups** and **3,351 youth leaders** to strengthen proposals, leadership skills and protective environments in Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Sucre, Bolivar, Meta and Nariño

Applied the Change Leaders methodology among 123 adolescents and youth in Antioquia, Valle, Narino and Meta

Raised awareness among **248 partners** and **3,500** families participating in local support networks, in **21 target municipalities**

Events

88 events held to share experiences and provide feedback on lessons learned

26 peace workshops

2 mass mobilizations at the national level, in 2013 and 2014
(more info below)

Mass Mobilizations

Mass mobilizations were held on February 12th for two consecutive years (2013 and 2014), to coincide with and commemorate the “International Day Against the Use of Child Soldiers.” The mobilizations were held in coordination with the Dreaming is a Right Strategy, and included two main components:

1. **Social media mobilizations: “Índice de Paz”** – The strategy called on citizens and others in the international community to become part of a “Protection Network” by declaring “I protect” (Yo Protejo) and committing to construct protective environments and activate protection processes to prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents.

2. **Street mobilizations: “CICLOPAZEO”** – Street demonstrations were organized along bicycle routes as “cicloPAZeos,” a play on the Spanish words for cycle, peace and outing. Artistic, cultural and sports activities were organized along the bicycle routes to attract the participation of the community and promote recruitment prevention efforts. These activities were also intended to be transformative and inspire youth by showcasing the opportunities available to them to develop their potential, creatively use their free time and develop positive goals and plans for their future.



The strategy entered a consolidation and closing phase aimed at taking stock, compiling, organizing and sharing results achieved over its two years of implementation. During the reporting period, a **presentation** was made to share updates on the process of gathering the results achieved by the Dreaming is a Right strategy, attended by 50 representatives from government and civil society.

In this context, a “**Manifesto**” was written and presented by over 1,200 Colombian adolescents and youth who had participated in the Dreaming is a Right campaign. These youth came together as citizen peacebuilders to use the manifesto as a way to capture their dreams, proposals and commitments to social change. A final document was designed and printed to be further shared, in order to allow their voices to be heard and to position their requests within decision-making and policy settings at the municipal and department levels. The manifesto continues to be shared through alternative media and discussion spaces such as Recruitment Prevention Working Groups within target municipalities and with partner institutions.

Finally, a commitment was made by *Fundacion Mi Sangre*, the organization that has led implementation of the strategy, to continue supporting youth leaders and the digital strategy until December 2014. This will allow time for the “Committee of Allies” to identify a solid, sustainable approach to ensure continuation and maintenance of the Dreaming is a Right strategy.

News in the Voice of Children

A new project, “News in the Voice of Children: Experts on their own reality,” was initiated in FY 2014 by CHS in coordination with the PANDI communication agency, Free Press, War Child, and Children’s Villages. The project aims to educate CH&A on human rights and develop journalism skills in order to help guarantee their right to participation. It also aims to promote their voice and point of view within the media as subjects who think proactively about the promotion of their rights, in order to prevent rights violations and to protect them against crimes such as forced recruitment.

To date, workshops were held with 77 CH&A in Ipiales (in the south-western department of Nariño), Quibdó (capital of the western department of Chocó) and Bogotá. As a result, products of high-quality format and content have been produced that reflect the opportunities and skills identified in these regions of the country, for use in radio, newspaper and television.

Strategic media partnerships were also established with **newspapers** (Diario del Sur, Periódico Meridiano de Córdoba, Diario del Huila, Periódico El Mundo, Revista de Responsabilidad Social, Hecho en Cali and El País de Cali), with **radio stations** (Programa En Familia of Caracol Radio, Marina Estéreo, Colmundo Radio) and with **television stations** (City Noticias, Canal TRO, Telecafé). These partnerships have supported the publication of news pieces on topics such as “The absence of the State, the family and society leads to escalation of violence against children,” “Recreation is a basic right,” and “If it hurts us, why say yes to drugs?”

Progress made against the indicator: *Although no quantitative progress was made against this indicator during the reporting period, the initial survey was fully completed with application to 100% of beneficiaries of CHS local-level prevention activities (children, adolescents, community members, and public officials). The final survey will be applied by implementing partners in October, November and December (Q1 of FY 2015), with technical support from CHS to systematize the information in order to measure changes in the level of knowledge of recruitment risks. To date, for FY 2014, 92% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.*

IR 3 – ICBF and CIPRUNA improve knowledge management

During FY 2014, efforts focused on the transfer and incorporation of assistance and prevention tools within public institutions, as well as ongoing assistance to the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and ongoing technical assistance for the five new ethnic childhood observatories. Finally, significant progress was made in carrying out reintegration case studies and regional analyses on the situation of children and adolescents in the context of the peace process.

Progress made against the indicator: *During the reporting period, 11 knowledge management products were used by public officials, after being shared and disseminated through forums and discussions, including 9 corresponding to the Regional Assessments, 1 produced by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory and 1 produced by the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. In FY 2014, 210% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved (21 documents). In general, those who received the survey applied by CHS considered that the information provided to them was useful for their assistance and recruitment prevention work.*

IR 3.1 – Key institutions receive lessons learned on assistance and prevention

Activities during the reporting period focused on continuing the process of transferring the MVRO methodology in the 15 new target municipalities, along with a project development tool. Five ethnic childhood observatories were also created with the support of the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory. Efforts continued to develop a Documentation Center for the CHS Program, to compile, systemize and share the knowledge that has been gathered by the Program over its fourteen-year history. Technical roundtable discussions with national experts were also held during the reporting period, the first on peace education and the second on psychosocial strategies. Finally, efforts were made to systematize and convert the model used by World Coach into a rapid impact strategy.

Transfer of the MVRO methodology

The transfer of the MVRO methodology continued in the 15 municipalities targeted for FY 2014. To date, steps one (formal presentations) and two (training and advice) of the process have been completed. During the reporting period, 1,673 CH&A, 104 community members and 43 public officials participated. In total, during FY 2014, 3,227 CH&A, 157 community members and 43 public officials participated, thereby achieving 107% of the established target (3,000 CH&A).

Transfer of project development tool

A need was identified to develop a project development strategy specifically aimed at CHA&Y. In response, CHS began to develop such a tool based on its experience implementing productive and entrepreneurial projects using instruments that were developed together with independent consultants, such as the Business Marketing and Administration Model (MIMA). This new tool, called **Steps to Become Pioneering Entrepreneurs and Peacebuilders**,³⁵ is designed to meet two specific needs: (1) the ability to independently transfer and easily

³⁵ In Spanish, *PAZos Para Convertirse en Pioneros Emprendedores Constructores de Paz*. The first word, "PAZos," is a pun meant to refer to both "steps" (*pasos*) and "peace" (*paz*).

replicate the project development tool, and (2) specific guidance for understanding entrepreneurship as a tool for peacebuilding.

At the end of the reporting period, this tool was in the final stage of technical approval. The final transfer of the tool was postponed until November with the aim of syncing up with another project being developed together with City Foundation, which is developing three products to be incorporated into the project development tool: a survey on the type of financial information that youth victims receive and how it is received (social networks, announcements, radio or television commercials), language that is easily understandable for youth, and a personal banking module. [\(See Annex 9\)](#)

Regional ethnic childhood observatories

The ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, with CHS support, continued to provide guidance and technical assistance to support the new ethnic childhood observatories created in five regions of Colombia – Casanare (in the east), Putumayo and Cauca (in the south), and Cesar and Bolívar (in the north) – which monitor issues related to children and adolescents within the region and identify good practices for comprehensive protection. During the reporting period, progress was made in designing the work plan for each observatory and hiring of analysts began in Bolívar, Casanare and Putumayo. A contract is also being drafted for development of the Cauca Observatory, to be carried out with CECIDIC and the Nasa Community. [See Section 5 for further information.](#)

Technical Expert Roundtable (Peace Education and Psychosocial Strategies)

Given the current context in Colombia that includes the peace negotiations with the FARC, CHS focused during the reporting period on gathering knowledge and inputs to be used to offer recommendations on the design and implementation of actions aimed at prevention, assistance and comprehensive reparations for CH&A. This involved the development of technical roundtable events with national experts, on two themes:

- **Peace Education:** The objective of this technical-level roundtable was to create a space to exchange knowledge, including a critical analysis of the document “Pedagogy: A tool to support the construction of a durable peace in Colombia,” created as the result of a CHS consultancy, in order to enrich it and provide feedback as well as to propose mechanisms for developing the strategy at the regional level based on each participant’s knowledge and experiences. The event included participation of 20 individuals, including representatives from academia, civil society organizations and government institutions. [\(See Annex 10\)](#)
- **Psychosocial Strategies:** This roundtable aimed to create a space for analysis and discussion around processes of psychosocial assistance in the context of peacebuilding in the transition and post-conflict period. This technical-level event included participation of 13 individuals from government and civil society institutions. [\(See Annex 11\)](#)

Each roundtable event was structured in two main parts. The first included a general presentation of the main findings from report created as the result of consultancies for CHS (one on peace education, and the other on psychological affects of the conflict). The second part of each event provided space for exchange and discussion among participants using guiding questions, allowing participants to share their concerns, contributions and comments on the documents developed as the result of the consultancies and the presentation given in the first part of the event, as well as space to share regional proposals.

Documentation Center for the CHS Program

The technical planning process continues to establish a Documentation Center for the CHS Program, which is being developed together with the Observatory for Social Innovation for Peace of the University of the Andes. The project will collect, organize and share the various documents and publications related to recruitment prevention and comprehensive assistance for children and adolescents who have disengaged from illegal armed groups, which have been produced by CHS over its fourteen-year history. The initiative is aimed at building and

sharing a “state of the art” of lessons learned on these issues.

During the reporting period, continued progress was made in identification and digitalization of documents. This includes identification of more than 20 publications that have not yet been digitally archived, and which are included in preliminary phase of location, selection and organization of the most relevant documents produced by the CHS Program. This first phase will be supported by a university intern. Once the intern is hired, CHS will coordinate the internal work of the Program with the work plan of the intern in order to establish a system to organize and categorize the documents. In addition, during the reporting period, 7 audiovisual products and 4 audio products of the CHS Program were gathered and archived.

In the second phase, to begin in January 2015, a second intern will be recruited to draft a “state of the art” document that brings together findings and recommendations from the documents collected in the first stage. Based on this, the second intern will also critically and constructively examine the actions taken by the program related to recruitment prevention, comprehensive assistance and reestablishment of rights for disengaged children and adolescents. This state of the art document will be used by the Observatory for Social Innovation to identify research themes to pursue to further build knowledge and social innovation on these issues, and support the construction of conditions for peace. In the third stage, the project will be finalized by sharing the documents gathered and the state of the art document, both in print and virtually, as well as through academic events. [\(See Annex 12\)](#)

Community-based rapid impact strategy (World Coach model)

During the reporting period, a visit was made to the offices of the World Coach Colombia Foundation in the city of Cartagena, during which workshops and interviews were held to collect information to be used to identify and analyze the role of each of the individuals and organizations participating in the various projects carried out by World Coach, as well as the lessons learning during implementation. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with national and regional World Coach staff. An interview was also carried out with the Director of World Coach in order to gather information and impressions of the model as well as suggestions for other actors and sources to include in the systematization process. Finally, workshops were held with professors and with adolescent and youth beneficiaries so that they could share their experiences, and so the professors could also share information on the methods used as well as suggestions and lessons learned.

The information gathered during the visit, together with documentation and audiovisual materials collected from World Coach, have served as an input into the development of a document to explain and present a rapid impact strategy that can be used to assist CH&A in a possible post-conflict scenario, based on the model used by World Coach. A draft version of the document has been created and is currently undergoing final review and adjustment. The document will be finalized at the end of October, after which it will proceed to validation and publication. [\(See Annex 13\)](#)

Progress made against the indicator: During the reporting period, transfer of the MVRO methodology continued in the 15 new target municipalities. To date, steps one (formal presentations) and two (training and advice) of the process have been completed. In total, 50% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved (two of four models transferred: MVRO in the 43 municipalities, and the Narrative Exposure Technique (to ICBF, the Victims Unit and the Ministry of Health).

IR 3.2 – ICBF and CIPRUNA generate and apply knowledge

The following progress and results were achieved during the reporting period in the work being carried out with **ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory**:

- As part of **information processing** efforts, **statistical documents and maps** were created to monitor violence against CH&A and an **informational map** was created on indicators on CH&A rights, in the context of in the construction of an Index of Child Rights, developed in coordination with Eurosocial and the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF).
- Regarding **publications**, one bulletin was produced during the reporting period: "Trends of the disengaged children and adolescents program during April – June 2014." Two bulletins produced in the previous quarter, were published during the reporting period on the following topics: (1) "Peace in the Voice of Children: Speaking about conflict and peace," and (2), "Synopsis: From submission to empowerment – the before, during and after of the recruitment of adolescent girls and young women by illegal armed groups." The **web page** is updated with recent publications, including the International Network of Observatories and current events and notices. (See Annex 14)
- The ICBF Observatory with CHS support continued to lead the project "**Exploratory study on trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual and labor exploitation**" by providing ongoing technical guidance on the structural, methodological, and research components, in accordance with needs of the project. The final aspects of field work were completed during the reporting period, and **100%** of information has now been collected. The final document is being drafted; the normative and conceptual framework sections are completed, and the process of transcribing interviews and analyzing the data is ongoing. The goal is to complete the document in November and then organize a launch event to share results.
- Another project on "**Youth and crime: motivations and risk factors for punishable conduct**" together with the Colombia Youth Presidential Program, INPEC and SRPA. The objective is to identify and classify the motivations and risk factors associated with punishable conduct among adolescents and youth deprived of their freedom, as an input into the creation of policies and programs to prevent juvenile delinquency. The final document will be shared at the **Latin American Biennial on Children and Youth** to be held in November in Manizales.
- As part of the **ICBF Peace and Post-Conflict Working Group**, the ICBF Observatory created an index to target the municipalities prioritized in the peacebuilding and post-conflict strategy.
- **Technical working meetings** were held on the following themes: **1)** Sexual commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, with the Presidential Program on Human Rights and International Law, **2)** Colombian Youth: Reviewing information on youth to promote public policies, focusing on juvenile delinquency, **3)** Special Projects Group of the National Planning Department, to identify shared policies between the Department and the ICBF Observatory for publications and studies, **4)** Proposal for work to be carried out by the Observatory in the context of the Working Group to Follow-up on Policies for Afro-Colombian Children and Adolescents, **5)** Sub-Directorate of the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System, in the context of commitments made under CONPES 3629, **6)** The Technical Sub-Unit (SUT) group led by the DNP and in the framework of the Project for Standardization of Indicators of Security and Coexistence, and **6)** Peace and Post-Conflict Working Group, an internal working group of the ICBF to guide policy and program decisions toward a post-conflict scenario.
- Finally, during the reporting period, the ICBF Observatory participated in the "**Forum on Good Practices and Partnerships on Human Trafficking in Colombia**" and in the technical roundtable expert event on psychosocial assistance led by ICBF and the CHS Program.

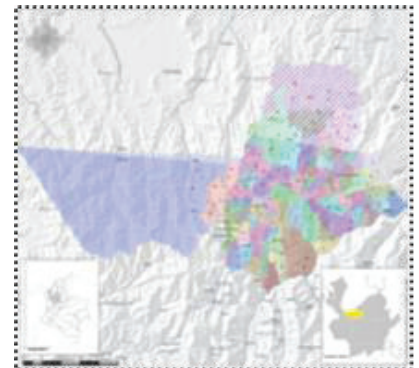


During the entire FY 2014, the following significant results were achieved:

- **16 regular and special bulletins** were produced and **6 forums** held to share and discuss the bulletins.
- The ICBF Observatory with CHS support led the **International Network of Childhood Observatories**, a network that includes 11 countries and works on the following themes: (1) Monitoring children's rights, (2) Sexual violence against CH&A, and (3) Juvenile justice. These areas of work are addressed through virtual reunions and sharing of information.
- As part its information management system, the observatory has **82 databases** that are continuously updated in accordance with the timeline set by each institution providing the information. In addition, the Observatory has **7 statistical and econometric models** to estimate risks of sexual violence, child labor, the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System, nutritional recovery, landmines, teen pregnancy and recruitment.
- The Observatory produced 10 **technical documents** that served as inputs and monitoring reports for the ICBF Sub-Directorate General, to support decision-making and influencing processes related to assistance prevention for CH&A.
- The Observatory also created 41 **monitoring dashboard**, which provide an overview and analysis of progress made across indicators for a variety of themes, as well as 26 rights dashboards. In this way, the Observatory consolidated and strengthened the ICBF Early Alert System. Based on these monitoring dashboards, the Observatory also began producing **infographics** to better disseminate and share information, posted on their webpage and through other media.

Significant progress was made by the **Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat** in terms of generating quantitative, qualitative and geographical information on the dynamics of the armed conflict focused on recruitment use and sexual violence against CH&A, to support decision-making and development of prevention policies. Results achieved during the reporting period include:

- **Continued distribution of two bulletins** (#2 and #3) produced in Q2 to follow-up on prevention policies related to public policies opportunities, challenges and lessons learned in preventing recruitment, use and sexual violence of CH&A by illegal and criminal groups. The bulletins monitor progress made by members of CIPRUNA and other entities with responsibilities under the national recruitment prevention policy (CONPES 3673 of 2010).
- The Observatory also continued to analyze and follow-up on CONPES 3673, which remains in effect until December 2014. In this regard, the Observatory sent out a **monitoring tool** to the 22 entities with commitments under the CONPES 3673 Action Plan. This instrument was customized according to the actions assigned under the plan, the municipal services available and the information reported in the follow-up survey of 2013.
- A **technical office assistant** was hired to strengthen the work of the Observatory through provision of information management support, including harmonizing databases and developing analyses.
- Help CHS to create a **map to illustrate the geographical distribution of vulnerabilities, threats, and institutional services** related to the rights of CH&A (based on an application of the MVRO methodology) for 12 municipalities in the north-eastern department of Antioquia: Briceño, Buriticá, Ituango, Liborina, Olaya, Peque, Sabanalarga, San Andres de Cuerquia, Santa Fe de Antioquia, Toledo, Valdivia and Yarumal. ([See Annex 15](#))
- To support the prioritization exercise for 2015, the Observatory identified indicators for sexual violence to be included and reviewed health sector indicators to identify indicators that could serve as an input



into the municipal prioritization. This included review of databases - FORENSIS, SIVIGILA-CALCULOS MSPS, RUAF, BDUA, ENDS, “National Study on the consumption of psychoactive substances among student populations,” EEVV, RIPS, and the Criminality Observatory – PONAL. To date, **52 indicators have been identified and are currently being verified before final inclusion.**

- Preparations underway for the next bulletin (#4) on the theme of sexual violence. Some 10 documents have been gathered that can serve as inputs for the bulletin.
- Developed a document in the context of the work of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Gender-Based Violence, **“Intersectoral Guidelines for the prevention of gender-based violence, with an emphasis on the prevention of sexual violence.”** The Observatory is also producing a bulletin on **Social Demographic Characterization of the Child Population** in line with the four levels identified in the 2015 prioritization exercise, including creation of a literature review and bibliography. The bulletin proposal was shared with the Observatory team in relation to questions that it is seeking to respond to. A first version of a database of indicators was also created that supported analysis for the bulletin. *(See Annex 16)*
- The Observatory team also reviewed and provided feedback and observations on a document produced by the Observatory of the Presidential Program of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, created based on the ICBF database on disengaged CH&A. As the document states, “the aim of the report is to characterize the regional dynamics of illegal recruitment of CH&A by illegal armed groups and their disengagement between 1992 and 2012.” The document will be presented at CIPRUNA’s 17th session.
- The **2014 Prioritization Document**, “Analysis of the dynamics of Illegal Recruitment and Use: Inputs for municipal prevention in 2014,” was published and officially presented and submitted at CIPRUNA’s 16th session. Some 200 copies were printed, of which 106 have been distributed to date among national institutions, municipal and departmental authorities and international organizations. This tool seeks to support planning and understanding of the phenomenon of recruitment beyond the national scope. *(See Annex 17)*

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In addition, significant progress was made on other related projects that are being implemented by CHS, which contribute to the achievement of this third intermediate result of the USAID Work Plan for FY 2014.

The first project, ***case studies on the reintegration of children and adolescents and regional analysis of the situation of children and adolescents in the context of the peace process***, aims to improve the inclusion and visibility of the differential perspective of CH&A within the Colombian peace agenda. This is in accordance with their special protection status under the Constitution and in observance of the fact that guaranteeing their rights will help to achieve a stable, durable and sustainable peace. The project focuses on a series of case studies on the diverse routes that have been taken by children and adolescents (now youth) to leave the illegal armed groups, to be used as to develop evidence-based recommendations on good practices to replicate and lessons learned.

Since April 2014, three parallel processes have been carried out:

- The **first process** has involved replication of the methodology used for the 2013 Regional Assessments through **replication in four additional departments**, an exercise that reflects on the meaning of stable, durable and sustainable peace from the differential perspectives of CH&A. During the reporting period, field work was completed in Antioquia, Chocó, Meta and Putumayo. To date, a final document has been produced on the findings for Antioquia, and draft documents produced for the other three departments. In these three departments, a workshop has been carried out with CH&A and other key actors, which included the participation of approximately 80 individuals. *(See Annex 18)*

- The **second process** involves revisiting the 9 departments analyzed in the 2013 Regional Assessments, to **return, share and provide feedbacks on the findings of the exercise** that was carried out in 2013. To date, this feedback process has been completed in the departments of Arauca, Caquetá, Nariño, Huila, Santander y Norte de Santander. In the second week of October, the process will be completed in the remaining departments of Cauca, Tolima and Valle del Cauca.
- The **third process** involves the development of three **case studies** on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes of youth today who disengaged as children and adolescents. The aim is to consider the experiences of these youth in order to gather good practices and lessons learned that can be useful in the case of a massive disengagement of CH&A, for instance following an eventual peace agreement with the FARC. To date, field work has been completed in Necoclí, Villavicencio, Santander de Quilichao and Bogotá, with the participation of approximately 40 disengaged youth. The information gathered is currently being reviewed and analyzed, and a final document is being drafted to describe the main findings of the research. *(See Annex 19)*

The second project involves supporting the organization of the first **Latin American Biennial on Children and Youth**, to be held in November 2014 in Manizales. During the reporting period, the project was in the planning stage regarding technical support to be provided within discussion spaces, sharing of academic knowledge, building networks and ensuring participation of CHA&Y, specifically focused on the following five components:

- **Youth Peacebuilders Workshop** to share with 40 youth leaders a peacebuilding methodology that focuses on strengthening personal potential (emotional, communicative, ethnical and creative) for the resolution of conflict, and these youth leaders will then replicate the methodology in their local region.
- **Peace Education Roundtable** to share the results of the consultancy on “Pedagogy: A tool to support the construction of a durable peace in Colombia,” created by Manuel Rojas. The aim is to develop a “pedagogical strategy” that will energize the peacebuilding process during the transition phase and establish basic conditions for the development of citizens and institutions that will promote and guarantee the sustainability of peace. *(See Annex 20)*
- **Presentation on Disarmament, Disengagement, Reparations and Social Inclusion (DDRI) for CH&A**, in accordance with the work carried out jointly by IOM and the ICBF Observatory.
- **Participation of 20 youth leaders** in the Biennial, with an emphasis on creating spaces for debate and reflection as a way for all participants to hear their voices, experiences and life goals. *(See Annex 21)*
- **Ensure the participation of a relevant international speaker as well as leaders of youth movements and organizations**, to guide the various dynamics to be developed throughout the event.

Progress made against the indicator: *During the reporting period, 9 analyses were produced and forums held. Of these, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory produced 2 analysis documents, the Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat produced 2 documents, and 5 documents were produced in the context of the consultancy on regional analysis of the situation of CH&A in the context of the peace process, thereby reaching 30% of the established target. In total for FY 2014, 33 analyses were produced and 8 forums were held, thereby achieving 137% of the established target (30 documents and forums).*

* * *

IOM Colombia continues to develop its own series of **knowledge management products** as part of a mission-wide effort to produce reports that contribute to analysis and debate on themes of national interest, particularly in areas related to the programs and projects being implemented by the Mission. Within the Migration and Childhood Program, as part of the USAID-funded CHS Program, two series of reports are now being developed, and this process is led by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.

- **Spotlights on Migration and Childhood:** Analytical documents aimed at deepening understanding and enriching reflections regarding the situation of children, adolescents and youth in Colombia. The information comes mainly from reports and studies produced by IOM and other institutions, as well as from news and other secondary sources.
- **Infosheets on IOM's Migration and Childhood Program:** Informational documents providing an overview of various prominent aspects of IOM's Migration and Childhood Program. The aim is to introduce the context, strategy and objectives, to describe related activities, and to present some of the main results, products and impacts achieved.

All documents can be found on the IOM Colombia website (www.oim.org.co/) by clicking on the link on the main page labeled "Reports."

During the reporting period, a Spotlight report was produced on the issue of peace education in Colombia, which is currently undergoing final review and approval by USAID before posting to the IOM website. In addition, **five bulletins were produced on Migration and Childhood**, with particular emphasis on issues related to the prevention, assistance and protection work carried out by the CHS Program, including forced migration, trafficking of children and adolescents, child recruitment and child labor, with sections including fundamental concepts, the normative framework and development of projects (*see Annex 22*). CHS is also developing a bulletin, together with *Corporacion Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos*, on the history, normative framework, actions, model and challenges related to sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict. These documents are currently undergoing final review, design and printing, to be distributed in the next quarter.

5. Progress made in assistance to afro-Colombian and indigenous populations

Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities are among the groups benefitting from CHS Program. This section explains some of the activities that CHS has carried out for the benefit of these particular population groups, in the context of working to prevent the recruitment, use and sexual abuse of children and adolescents.

Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region

During the reporting period, three general actions were taken, in line with established objectives: institutional plan, institutional management, and assistance actions. Inputs were gathered in the process of carrying out these activities, which enabled progress to be made in the creation of a document to systematize design and application of a differential and specialized assistance strategy for indigenous CHA&Y. This includes a characterization of CHA&Y victims using comprehensive personal information from ICBF and official information from the Unified Victims Registry (RUV) and the Operational Disarmament Committee (CODA), as well as the implementation, results achieved, recommendations gathered and lessons learned from local workshops carried out with CHA&Y in various regions of Colombia. Progress was also made to in the creation of a Comprehensive Reparations Route using a differential approach, based on a systematization of the experience and application of the ICBF Route and the Indigenous Route.

Support for five new regional childhood observatories

The ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, with support from CHS, continued to provide guidance and technical assistance to support **ethnic childhood observatories in five regions** of Colombia – Casanare (in the east), Putumayo and Cauca (in the south), and Cesar and Bolívar (in the north) – which monitor issues related to children and adolescents within the region and identify good practices for comprehensive protection. During the reporting period, progress was made in designing the work plan for each observatory and the hiring of analysts began in Bolívar, Casanare and Putumayo, and in drafting the contract for development of the Cauca Observatory that will be carried out together with CECIDIC and the Nasa Community.

In particular, the following progress was made during the reporting period:

- The project “Nasa children, adolescents and families from the Nasa perspective” of the **Observatory of Cauca** held two meetings with local elders who identified some issues and causes perceived by the community and who offered some alternative solutions as well as community-based mechanisms for observing the situation of local children. The Observatory is currently drafting a document to organize and record the experience. (*See Annex 23*)
- The **Observatory of Casanare** created a “state of the art” document and identified subcategories on sexual violence and nutrition among CH&A and their families from the U’wa indigenous group from the indigenous reserves of Chaparral, Barro Negro and Caño Mochuelo.
- The technical team of the **Observatory of Bolívar** explored various instruments and methodologies for addressing violence that exists in relationships among adolescents and youth in San Basilio del Palanque and for identifying alternative methods of peaceful conflict resolution, including traditional ways such as the *kuagros* (a traditional social cohesion mechanism).
- The technical team of the **Observatory of Cesar** is currently coordinating and planning the methodology that will be used to carry out a participative assessment of the socio-familiar conditions of the Yukpa ethnic group in the Iroka and Caño Padilla indigenous reserves in the municipalities of Agustín Codazzi and La Paz. The results of the assessment will be used to support the development of culturally relevant programs and projects aimed at improving the quality of life of CH&A and their families.
- The **Observatory of Putumayo** is currently designing qualitative methodological tools to be used among indigenous communities in order to identify risk factors associated with forced recruitment, in addition to development of a short “state of the art” document.

6. Challenges encountered and actions taken

The **peace negotiation process** currently underway between the Government of Colombia and the FARC in Havana continues to create uncertainties and influence expectations at the local level in relation to the development and implementation of projects. Although there is a need for communities to prepare for peace, they continue to live in the middle of an armed conflict. Project development therefore takes place within a new and complex context. Given this context, the CHS Program has integrated **new initiatives** associated with reconciliation and peacebuilding within its assistance, prevention and institutional strengthening projects, while also continuing to develop activities to prevent recruitment, improve implementation of public policies and local coordination with actions taken by civil society.

The **presidential elections** resulted in internal changes within ICBF, which prompted the need for continuous adjustments to the joint work plan established between ICBF and the CHS Program. In the face of this challenge, CHS continued to implement actions the initially agreed upon projects while also adjusting projects as necessary in coordination with the new administration within ICBF. Despite significant setbacks, CHS managed to progress in the achievement of its program objectives. The presidential elections also resulted in changes to government structures, which has prompted the need for new informational briefings, negotiations and agreements, which will be carried out in the coming weeks.

The Regional Assessments, Reintegration Case Studies, and Youth Meetings that carried out during FY 2014 revealed that **adolescents and youth are strategic actors with important perspectives and ideas to share on the issue of peacebuilding, and they desire to play an active role in the peacebuilding process**. In light of this, there is a need for international cooperation agencies to create more participation space for youth and to support new generations in breaking cycles of violence, formulating reconciliation initiatives and creating new ways to relate to one another and to resolve conflicts. To help make this possible, during FY 2014 CHS worked to coordinate actions with strategic allies and supported youth participation in peacebuilding efforts.

7. Priorities for the next quarter

During the next quarter, the CHS Program will focus its efforts on:

1. Concluding the activities of the Work Plan for FY 2014 and achieving the established targets.
2. Initiating activities established in the Work Plan for FY 2015.
3. Designing and implementing joint work plans with the new government administrations.
4. Continuing to prepare and launch the Documentation Center.
5. Creating community-based assistance models to complement the approaches currently used by the ICBF Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A.
6. Convene an International Expert Roundtable event and complete the document on Surrender, Disengagement, Reparations and Social Inclusion for CH&A.
7. Make progress in the development of activities associated with peace culture and peace education.

8. Conclusions

In conclusion, FY 2014 was a highly complex year given various circumstances and situations. The electoral process led to changes in government structures, in addition to changes in the internal structures of ICBF and the Office of the Vice President. The peace talks in Havana continue to develop, resulting in new priorities for ICBF related to the technical assistance provided by the CHS Program to support assistance and comprehensive reparations processes for CH&A victims of the armed conflict. The peace negotiations are also generating new expectations and hopes regarding the prospects for peace among communities and the society in general.

Despite these challenging situations, significant progress was made by the CHS Program in the implementation of project activities in coordination with its strategic partners:

- CHS continued to provide support to ICBF regarding reestablishment of rights, specialized assistance, and comprehensive reparations processes for CH&A who have disengaged from illegal armed groups, by helping to develop assistance models and promote the participation of CHA&Y.
- To date, 58 local recruitment prevention plans have been created,
- 42,920 CHA&Y have benefitted from local-level prevention strategies and the MVRO methodology has been transferred in the 58 targeted municipalities with high risks of recruitment and use of CH&A.
- Significant progress has been made in the consolidation of the ICBF Observatory, the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the five new ethnic observatories, aimed at building capacity within each observatory to support decision-making related to assistance for CH&A victims and preventing recruitment and use of CH&A.
- CHS has helped to strengthen government institutions through the creation of knowledge management products to support decision-making on assistance and prevention issues.

In addition to these important results that have been achieved, the CHS Program also proposes to support the GOC, and specifically the ICBF and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with two specific needs:

- Supporting the development of community-based assistance models that will complement the existing approaches used by the ICBF Assistance Program.
- Helping to develop prevention activities in order to reduce risk factors for recruitment and use of CH&A by illegal armed groups and criminal groups.
- Support knowledge management around themes associated with pedagogical strategies for promoting peace culture and peace education.

10. Annexes

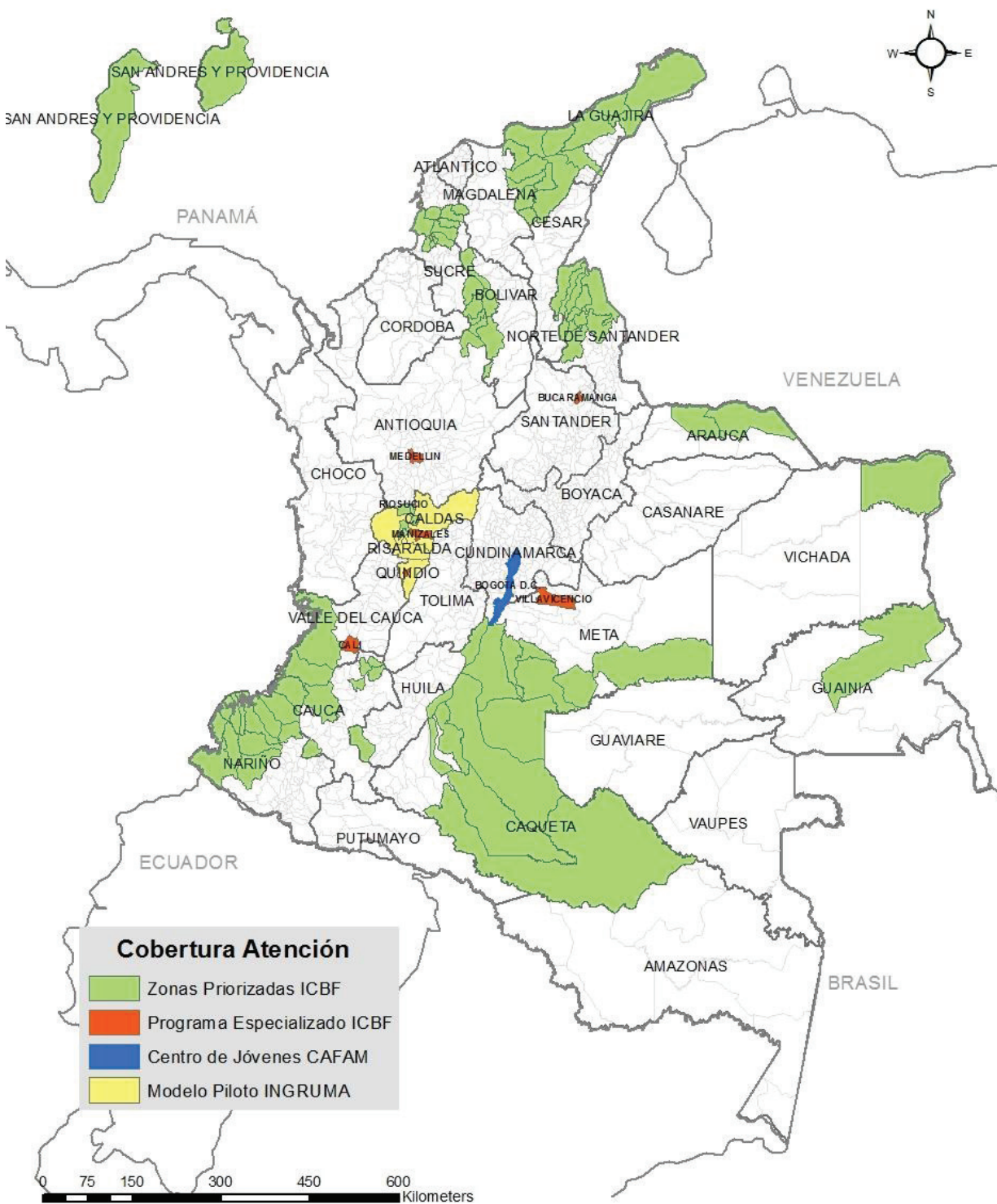
Annex 1	List of Beneficiaries
Annex 2	Trend Analysis
Annex 3	Clinical Forensic Methodological Guide
Annex 4	Proposal: Community-based intervention strategy for disengaged CH&A
Annex 5	Participation Protocol for CH&A victims of the armed conflict
Annex 6	Materials from the Regional and National Meetings for CHA&Y victims
Annex 7	Inputs for the creation of Prevention Plans
Annex 8	Forms for monitoring implementation of prevention plans
Annex 9	Project development tool: Steps to Become Pioneering Entrepreneurs and Peacebuilders
Annex 10	Report of the technical-level roundtable on Peace Education
Annex 11	Report of the technical-level roundtable on Psychosocial Strategies
Annex 12	CHS Program audio and visual materials
Annex 13	Community-based rapid impact strategy: World Coach model
Annex 14	Publications of the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory
Annex 15	Map of Antioquia: vulnerabilities, threats, and institutional services related to CH&A rights
Annex 16	CIPRUNA Observatory document: Guidelines for preventing gender-based violence
Annex 17	CIPRUNA Observatory document: 2014 Prioritization Document
Annex 18	Regional Assessments
Annex 19	Case Studies
Annex 20	Results of consultancy by Manuel Rojas: "Pedagogy: A tool to support the construction of a durable peace in Colombia"
Annex 21	Document: Latin American Biennial on Children and Youth
Annex 22	Five bulletins on Migration and Childhood
Annex 23	Document of the regional Observatory of Cauca
Annex 24	Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3
Annex 25	Life Stories

Annex 1 List of Beneficiaries

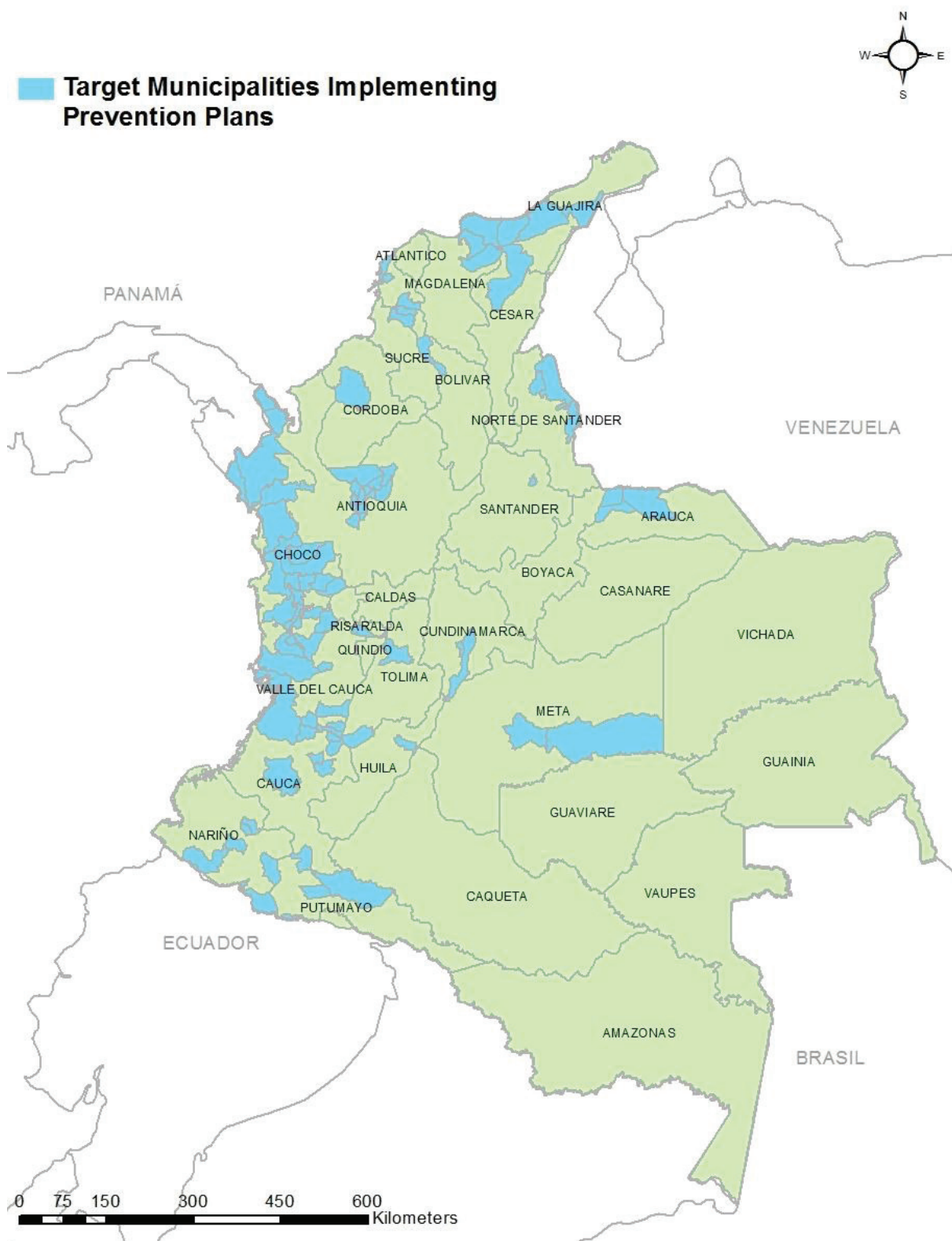
		BENEFICIARIOS TRIMESTRE JULIO - SEPTIEMBRE 2014															
Línea	Código	Nombre	Etnia			Discapacitados	Docente	Tipo				Sexo		Total	Acumulado Total	Acumulado NNA	Lugar
			Afro	Indígenas	Otros			Niños-Niñas	Personas Comunidad/ Familias	Funcionarios Públicos	Miembros ONG	Hombres	Mujeres				
Atención	PSPJ-1811	Centro de Jóvenes CAFAM	3	0	43	0	0	0	46	0	0	27	19	46	1010	*	Bogotá
	15 Municipios	NAJ-763	659	40	312	0	0	864	104	43	0	532	479	1011	1565	864	Cauca y Valle del Cauca
		NAJ-764	609	0	200	0	0	809	0	0	0	443	366	597	809	809	Magdalena, Bolívar y Norte de Santander
	NAJ-770	PANDI	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	13	12	25	25	25	Toribio - Ipiales
	NAJ-726	Primera Infancia Choco	N/D	N/D	N/D	0	0	386	0	0	0	N/D	N/D	386	23772	23772	Choco
Prevención	CM-210 2014	Defensoría 2014	183	24	1121	0	16	1171	40	71	30	631	697	1328	1328	1171	Bogotá, Soacha, Ipiales, Ibagué, Planadas, Cúcuta, Cali, Buenaventura, Mocoa, San Miguel
	FED-0061	Mi Sangre	7	3	376	0	0	358	28	0	0	210	176	386	386	358	Montería, Valledupar, Pereira, Pasto, Bucaramanga
	FED-0057	Escuela Taller Buenaventura	42	1	2	0	0	45	0	0	0	7	38	45	45	45	Buenaventura
			1.503	93	2.054	-	16	3.658	218	114	30	1.863	1.787	3.824	28.940	27.044	

Annex 24 Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3

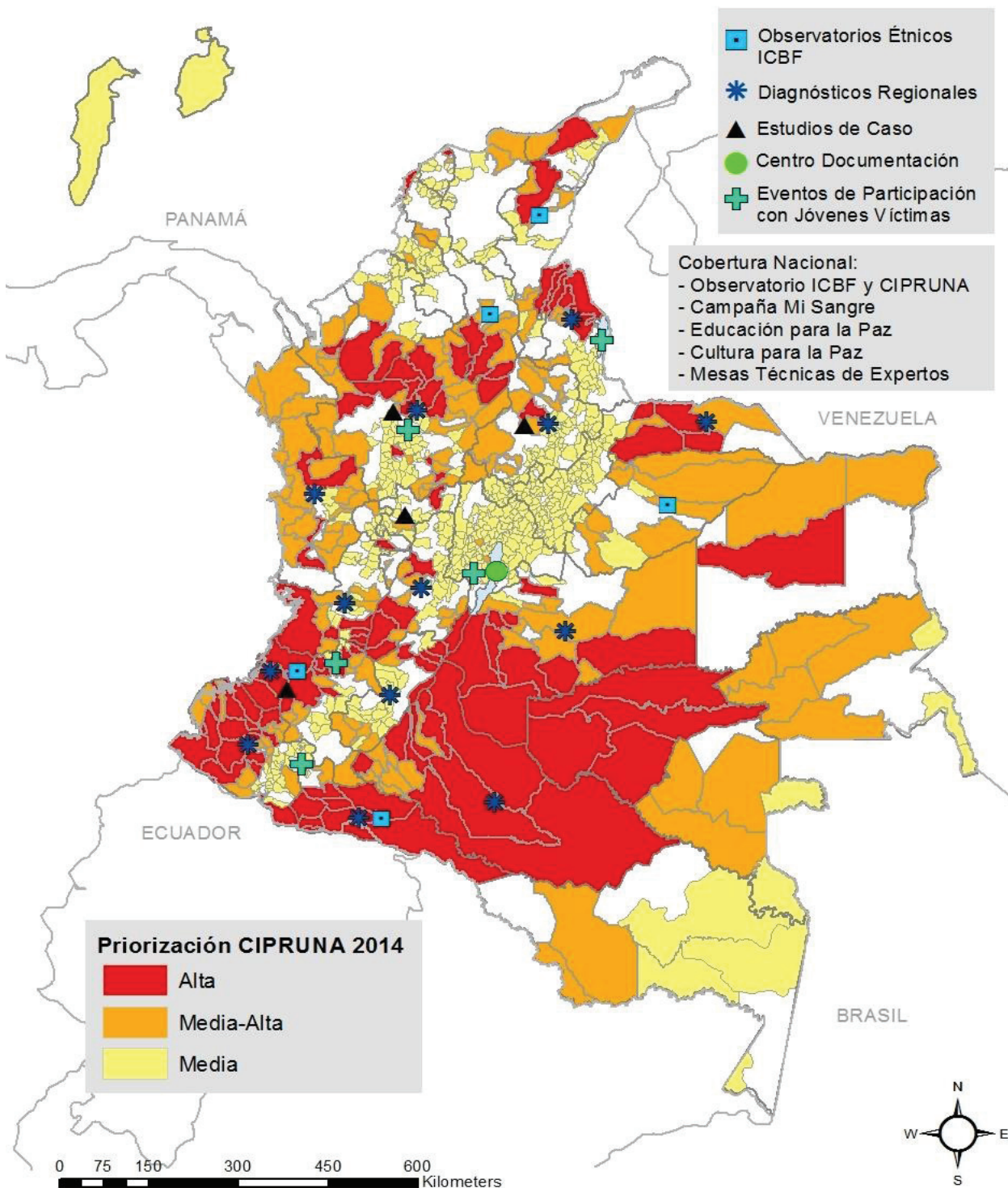
MAP IR1 – ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers



MAP IR2 – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas



MAP IR3 – ICBF and CIPRUNA improve knowledge management



Annex 25 Life Stories

“I now know what I want to do, and I have started to forgive”

René is a 16 year old boy who used to live a normal life in the countryside among crops, stables and barns. He greatly enjoyed studying and helping his father with daily chores while his mother and grandmother took care of his younger brothers. His life changed soon radically at the age of 13, when his path led him towards violence, although today he proudly recounts how life gave him a second opportunity and he was able to escape from the conflict.

For reasons that he still doesn't understand, when René was 13 years old an illegal armed group killed his father and his uncle. “When they were killed, we were left helpless and since the group was threatening everyone, we decided to go and live with another uncle, and I had to leave my friends and my school.” In this moment, trapped in his rage, he began to find a way to avenge the deaths of his family members. He met various members of an armed group, and when he told them what had happened they invited him to join their ranks so that he could carry out his plan.

At first, for just a few days a week, he would carry out the favors they asked of him. Later they asked him to stay in the group with promises that he would have power and would be able to achieve real vengeance. He stayed in the group for two years, during which he carried out intelligence, protected his superiors, and acted as an informant. He was no longer carrying out favors – he was obeying orders that given to him with shouts and blows. It wasn't long before he began to feel taken advantage of. “Their promises are lies, they are never fulfilled. They humiliate us and they don't pay attention to us, they ignore us.”

One day, during a battle against the Armed Forces, he was rescued and remitted to the Assistance Program for adolescents and children who disengage from illegal armed groups, a program of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) that is supported by USAID and IOM. From that moment, he began the process of reestablishing his rights that has been violated, including his right to health, education, and adequate food, among others.

Given his rural background, he was sent to a farm for youth that operates as a Specialized Assistance Center. There he received comprehensive assistance, training and, most importantly, enjoyed an environment that enabled him to regain his cultural practices and periodically visit his family.

He stayed for one year in the Assistance Program and he is now a more confident person. “I am no longer afraid to speak in public. I now know what I want to do and I have started to forgive and to understand that conflicts cannot be solved with vengeance, and that things happen in life to strengthen and teach us,” he explains.

“In the Program,” he adds, “I have not only made friends – I have found a family, with whom I can share what happened to me, my sadness and my frustrations, and also what I am thinking now and my plans for the future.”

For the time being, he anxiously awaits the next meeting with his family and he is focused on finishing high school. He dreams of going to college to study veterinary science. “I want to return to my land

and have some type of rural work, dignified work, that will enable me to help my family and be able to care for my little brothers, so that they don't go through what I did." This young man also dreams of being able to organize a theater school with his friends, since he recognizes that art and culture provide a way to avoid violence and take advantage of free time in a positive and creative way.

René believes that one way to prevent other youth from joining armed groups is to provide a positive example, "to show them that dreams can be achieved, there are other options and they don't have to choose a wrong path. I would also talk to them about my experience in the mountains so that they understand that it is not a life that they want."

Love of music, a passion that helps youth to steer clear of violence

Alejandro is a young man with a profound love for music, a love that was largely inspired by his grandfather. He especially loves to sing songs from his native Pacific coast region of Colombia. In the Workshop School of Buenaventura, he found the chance to fulfill his dreams, avoid being pulled into violence and create plans for his future.



Before the Workshop School opened over two years ago in Buenaventura, a municipality in the southwest of Colombia, Alejandro says that his life was "filled with obstacles." He hadn't come across an idea for a stable living that he was excited about, nor was there a place to receive training that would allow him to combine his two passions: music and repairing musical instruments. The Workshop School provided the perfect bridge to reach his dreams: training in carpentry and woodworking.

The Workshop School, which is supported by USAID and IOM, has provided 132 adolescents and youth with technical training and 342 with complementary training workshops. The school provides a space where youth can help to preserve the cultural identity of their region through training in traditional trades such as construction, carpentry (including a focus on musical instruments) and cooking. As a result, youth at the School are able to give new meaning to their territory and take greater ownership. Consolidation of the Workshop School of Buenaventura represents an important step towards the achievement of productive development in accordance with cultural traditions. The school helps to build local capacities, provide job placements for youth and vulnerable populations, promote inter-cultural understanding and strengthen identity.

This young singer now has a technical degree in carpentry, with an emphasis on construction and repair of musical instruments. This path that he has chosen enabled him to take advantage of his skills and make a positive use of his free time, and this has helped him to avoid the "risk of going down the wrong path or making bad decisions," he says.

After spending a year and a half participating in activities at the School, Alejandro believes that the best way to help other youth like him to avoid getting caught up in violence is "to develop cultural and

social projects, where we can engage and strengthen our skills and above all our talents, and to implement activities that can occupy our free time. Art and music bring dreams to life,” he concludes. His father and his grandfather passed on to him an immense love and respect for the music of the south Pacific coast of Colombia. Thanks to this early motivation, combined with the training he received at the Workshop School, he is now a musician and music instructor and he builds instruments with his own hands. This trade offered him a way to overcome the various risks that youth like him face in Buenaventura.

Alejandro’s next life goal is to become a music manager and promoter for the music from the Pacific coast region of Colombia. “I dream of having my own school where I can focus on and help to spread, build and recreate our regional culture by planting these seeds in the youth and children of the municipality of Buenaventura. With this, I know that I can help to make a better future for my family and for the youth from my port city of Buenaventura,” he explains.

As this young man concludes, his life principals are based on “the art of building, with my own hands, the instruments that I use to make my living, and my desire to be a great man and a positive example for many youth.”